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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 26 pages in three sections

No. 1445 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China 星期日午四月十三日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1916 中華民國五年五月十九日星期日禮拜報 20 CENTS

U.S. TO ASK WHAT PUNISHMENT GIVEN TO U.BOAT CHIEFS

Report Is Current Men Who Exceeded Orders Have Been Promoted

BREAK OWN RULES

Cymric Survivors Say Left In Boats With Small Chance of Rescue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 12.—Secretary of State Lansing, in an interview, said that the United States will ask Germany and Austria the nature of the punishment inflicted on the commanders of the submarines which sank the steamers Sussex, Ancona and Arabic.

Paris, May 12.—It is declared that the Commander of the U. 18, which is believed to have torpedoed the Sussex, has been promoted. This doubtless is the reason for America's inquiry regarding the punishment of the Commander of the submarine which sank the Sussex.

Amsterdam, May 12.—Despite the assurances given by Germany regarding her submarines, Dutch liners have resumed the circuitous route round the north of Scotland.

London, May 11.—The survivors from the White Star liner Cymric emphasise that the German submarine Commander broke all the rules of warfare, even those Germany herself has laid down. The survivors were left in a rough sea, in open boats, almost without prospect of rescue.

A very gallant deed was performed by the Captain and wireless operator, who returned to the sinking liner, despatched a message for help and awaited an answer, throughout the utmost danger.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. T. J. Macnamara stated that, between May 7, 1915 and May 10, 1916, thirty-seven unarmed British and twenty-two neutral merchantmen were torpedoed without warning. He understood that the United States was aware of these sinkings.

Germany Gives Reasons For Mistaking Sussex

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, May 11.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: The German Government has communicated to the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, that a careful examination of the documents relating to the Sussex case has made it evident that the ship which was torpedoed as a war-ship by a submarine, was actually the steamer Sussex. The Sussex, as formerly known from a picture, which was published in the Daily Graphic, had but one mast and a gangway painted white as is usually the case with passenger boats.

This photograph differed essentially from the sketch drawn by the commander of the submarine, showing a steamer with 2 masts, a uniform dark paint and an appearance similar to that of a man-of-war. The discrepancy is explained by the fact that the Sussex had been fitted out, in the meantime, with one more mast and had received a uniform dark paint.

This change in the outfit was made known only by the most recent photograph taken of the damaged Sussex after the accident. There were also other indications leading to the opinion that the torpedoed ship was a war-ship and not identical with the Sussex.

They were likewise repeatedly examined, but with negative results. The German Government, therefore, in a note, informs the Government of the United States that all consequences will be drawn from the occurrence, in conformity with the note dated May 4.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung semi-officially states that, according to the results of the German official investigations, the Dutch steamship Tubantia was not destroyed by a German attack. Therefore, all rumors were incorrect which announced that the steamer will be replaced by a German steamer of the same value.

Peking Proclaims Penalties For Evasion of Moratorium; Purpose to Preserve Silver

Financial Stringency Result of War and Internal Troubles; Declaration Adds to Panic Here

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 12.—The Cabinet order proclaiming a moratorium says that since the outbreak of war in Europe the gold market has been stagnant and commerce, consequently, has been on the decline.

"Owing to internal troubles in our country, the means of livelihood of the people have become more than ever restricted. Our hearts are filled with sorrow when we ponder over the present conditions.

"A custom prevails in foreign countries at a time of extraordinary financial stringency for notes issued by the Government banks to be rendered temporarily inconvertible and the withdrawal of deposits forbidden in order that the situation may be maintained, silver preserved and the various trades supplied with funds.

"Such an excellent practice of the West being of far-reaching benefit should speedily be imitated in China.

"The Ministries of Finance and Communications shall forthwith issue instructions to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communication that from this date all payments of cash shall be suspended, whether in exchange of the Banks' notes or cheques against funds deposited with the banks. This order shall come into force immediately and shall stand until further notice which will hereafter be notified as soon as the general situation is more settled. The Banks shall be held responsible and seal up all silver reserve and deposits now lying in their vaults.

"As regards local places and provinces in the special administrative areas where branches of the said banks exist the Chiangchuns, Lieut.-Generals and Governors shall order the local officials to station adequate troops and police at the branch banks and see that these branches do not violate the order by secretly exchanging notes or paying money to depositors. They should also exercise control to prevent disturbances.

"Any official, merchant, soldier or ordinary person who refuses to accept notes issued by these banks or handle same or who should dispose of same at a rate below their par value will promptly be punished in accordance with Article 9 of the Currency Law.

"At the same time the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce should be secured with the view that united efforts may be maintained.

"The two banks are hereby ordered to submit immediately to the Ministry of Finance a detailed statement showing the quantity and value of notes already in circulation of each denomination in order to prevent an excessive issue of their notes.

"Let all strictly obey this order.

(Sg.) Tuan Chi-jui,
Secretary of State,
Fifth year of Minkuo."

Officials Refuse Reductions

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 13.—According to the Peking Daily News, all staff members of the Ministries have refused to agree with the proposal to cut their salaries by twenty per cent.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce is holding a meeting today, in connection with the issue of notes by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

The Asia Jih-pao reports that a high financial authority has proposed to the shareholders of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to subscribe an amount equal to the face value of their respective shares, thus doubling the capital.

The Government wants this month, for most urgent expenses, eight million Dollars more than the usual monthly average. It only got 200,000 Dollars (Gold) from an American source.

Moratorium Makes Panic In Shanghai Still Worse

The announcement from Peking that the government had declared a moratorium in connection with the notes and deposits of the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China, added yesterday to the unrest caused by the run on the Bank of Territorial Development. The wildest excitement prevailed yesterday morning, crowds besieged the government banks and all Chinese bank notes became something to get rid of as speedily as possible.

The Bank of Communications locked its doors and announced by a poster outside that no more notes would be cashed until instructions had been received from Peking.

Police were stationed at the doors of the Bank of China in Hankow Road. They had some difficulty in lining up the throng of excited noteholders and depositors. The bank paid cash for its notes as fast as possible and it is said that it will

(Continued on Page 2)

Apache Scouts to Follow Villa's Trail Through Mexico

Twenty Apache scouts will be sent from General Pershing's field headquarters at San Geronimo ranch, to lead the hunt for Villa through the wilds of Mexico. Among the scouts is the famous John Chase-On-Day, who helped capture the famous Indian outlaw, Geronimo, some years ago.

The photograph shows a quartette of the scouts. From left to right they are:—John Chase-On-Day, Chavi Chisshay, Yet-Su-Ay (Apache Chief) and Ska-Ven-De.

BROTHER OF E. O. DRAKE RECOMMENDED FOR V. C.

Young American Lieutenant Held Trench at Loos For Eight Days

The April 3 number of The Cadet, just received in Shanghai, brings the interesting news that second lieutenant James H. Drake, Jr., an American serving in the British Army in France, and brother of Mr. E. O. Drake of the British-American Tobacco Co., Shanghai Office, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. The Cadet is published by the Virginia Military Institute where Lieut. Drake got his first military training. The item follows:

The following article appeared in a Richmond paper of March 27th:

"James H. Drake, Jr., of this city, now a second lieutenant with the British army in France, has been officially recommended for the Victoria Cross, according to letters received here, the recommendation being for gallantry in action on the battlefield near Loos.

"Lieutenant Drake, who is well known in local society and sporting circles, has just returned to the field after a severe case of trench fever. For some weeks he was confined to his bed in one of the London war hospitals.

"While under fire with his battalion some months ago, according to the letters, he saw killed around him every one of his superior offices and the command of the battalion devolved upon him. When offers of relief came after forty-eight hours of service Lieutenant Drake refused to leave his post and remained in the trench for eight days.

"When he was finally forced to go to the rear he was delirious with fever, it is said, and was telling his men how they could preserve their health by washing their feet in English tea.

"Besides being recommended for the Victoria Cross the young lieutenant is slated for early promotion, it is said, and may shortly be advanced to first lieutenant and then made captain."

Judge Turner Can't Decide Whether Teetotalism Best

Mr. Pettus Sways Opinion at W. C. T. U. Lawn Party For Moderation; Many Able Arguments

The question of whether total abstinence is preferable to the temperate use of cheering drinks still remains judicially unsettled.

It was hoped that a debate held on the matter during the W. C. T. U. lawn party at the home of Mrs. F. J. Raven yesterday afternoon would decide the thing for ever. The subject was "Resolved that total abstinence is preferable to temperance." On the affirmative side Dr. John Darroch and Mr. C. W. Rankin argued mightily for the teetotalers, while Mr. C. L. Boynton and Mr. W. B. Pettus opposed them with many a straight flung comparison and dum-dum statistics. Judge C. S. Lobingier was moderator and Mr. Skinner Turner, assistant judge of the British Supreme Court, was to give the decision.

When all the arguments were finished and the spent orators were leaning on their notes waiting for a decision, Mr. Turner gracefully evaded a verdict and left it with the crowd to decide though he didn't take a vote on it. He admitted that he himself was a confirmed temperate user of the popular poison and hinted that he might be prejudiced in his decision.

Something ought to be done about it. So taking the precedent from other and more muscular fields, we will render a newspaper decision. It is that those arguing for temperance won, on the strength of Mr. Pettus able address. The fact that all the debaters were emphatic and professional abstainers added interest to the occasion.

Mr. Rankin Opens Debate

The garden party was held on the lawn of Mrs. Raven's home at No. 75 Route Vallon. The weather was perfect and a large crowd attended. Before the debate, tea was served and during tea, an attractive outdoor musical program was given. The debate was held on the lawn, Judge Lobingier announcing the subject and introducing the speakers. Mr. Rankin was first. He spoke for the affirmative. He bombarded his opponents with deadly statistics. It is a pity that there were no disciples of D. Rum there to hear him.

He pointed out that alcohol caused man to lose everything worth having from his appetite to his self respect and that on the other hand it gave him everything that he didn't want from hiccoughs to hangnails.

"The formation of the appetite," said he, "begins with the temperate use of drink. And we find that men and women form the habit when very young—usually in their adolescence. An examination made at Bellevue Hospital in New York showed that 52 per cent of the alcohol drinkers gave sociability as their reason for first acquiring the appetite. Of the cases examined over 68½ per cent began drinking before they were 21.

"Hugh Fullerton, the baseball writer, showed the dangers of alcohol in comparing the lasting qualities of professional players. He took 30 moderate drinkers and 30 abstainers. At the end of two years 15 moderate drinkers remained in the running, and 24 of the abstainers. At the end there were 2 moderate drinkers left, and 8 abstainers."

He said that the Swedish army had proven by tests that out of 30 shots a man who had been drinking would make 3 hits while a sober man would make 24. He quoted Dr. Howard Kelley, of Johns Hopkins University, as saying that alcohol was a poison and not a food, and that it was the greatest contributor to crime, disease and general misery.

Mr. Boynton for Moderation

All this was very strong medicine but Mr. Boynton arose to combat it. He explained, to ward off possible misunderstandings that he didn't ever touch the stuff himself. He said that if you were going to do away with the use of alcohol entirely you would have to forego the most toothsome mince pies and many other kitchen delicacies. In its very name the Women's Christian Temperance Union admitted the strength of their argument. They didn't call it the Women's Christian Total Abstinence Union. To drink was human, to abstain, divine. The discovery of wine was common to 11 races and there certainly was a desire for it. Therefore those who argued that each appetite must have that which satisfied it would have to recognize the use of liquor.

"Every man," he concluded, "is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If a fair amount of liquor made him happy then he ought to have it."

Dr. Darroch then came to the front for the teetotalers. He referred to the fact that the Tsar of Russia had prohibited for ever the sale of strong drink in Russia and he declared that if this had not been done, the war would now be over. An English statesman had said that his country had three enemies and that drink was the worst.

Mr. Pettus Scores

It was then that Mr. Pettus attacked the total abstainers and

(Continued on Page 2)

Mutiny Breaks Out On Dutch Warships Stationed At Java

60 Men Punished; 300 Have Deserted; Streets Patrolled By the Military

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 12.—There has been a mutiny on three Dutch battle-ships on the Java station. Sixty men belonging to the Zeven Provincien have been punished. Three hundred deserters refused to return to their ships and remained in the streets (? of Batavia) which are being patrolled by soldiers.

ALL ROUND DECLINE IN WAR RISKS IMMINENT

Lloyd's Already Decide on 10 Shilling Reduction Of Premiums

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—Lloyd's has decided on a certain reduction, approximately 10s. of premiums on war-risks.

It is believed that a marked all-round decline is imminent for, although recent losses have been heavy, the majority of under-writers balance on the favorable side while the submarine menace does not appear to be graver than in 1915.

U. S. Cavalry Sent To Punish Band Which Raided Glen Springs

Two Troops Have Crossed Mexican Border and Are Pursuing Outlaws

Reuter's Service

El Paso, May 12.—Two troops of American cavalry have crossed the Mexican border in pursuit of the bandits who recently raided Glen Springs.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru May 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 18
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava.... May 19
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin May 15
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos....May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about May 16, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong tomorrow, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

The Canadian mail of May 4 is due at Yokohama on May 18, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon beginning at 5.30:

1.—March "Grenadier" .....Pares
2.—Overture "Fra Diavolo" .....Auber
3.—Waltz "Grande Valse de Concert" Tito Mattei
4.—Selection "The Arcadians" Monckton
5.—(a) Song "The Holy City"...Adams
(b) Intermezzo "Oriental" Markey
6.—Selection "Iolanthe".....Sullivan

Professor R. Buck,
Conductor.

FRENCH HAVE BIG WIN ON 80th DAY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN

Carry Several Hundred Meters, Nearly All First Line Trenches

AT MORT HOMME

Repulse Double Attack Of Two Divisions Against Hill 304 Defences

ANOTHER VICTORY

Early Morning Rush on Vaux Beaten Off with Bayonet And Hand-Grenades

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 11.—During the last two days, five strong attacks were repulsed in the Verdun theater, between the Malancourt-Esnes and the Bethincourt-Esnes roads.

On Tuesday, the enemy, with a total effective strength of three divisions on the line, first attacked towards Hill 287; secondly, north-east of Hill 304 and, thirdly, in the wood bordering the west of Hill 304. All these assaults were repulsed, with very severe losses to the Germans.

On Wednesday, the 80th day of the battle of Verdun, the French carried several hundred meters—nearly all first line trenches—north-west of Mort-Homme and repulsed a double attack carried out by two German divisions against the trenches west of Hill 304 and facing Hill 287.

Germans Again Defeated

Another German defeat in the region of Verdun was the feature of the official communique issued this afternoon. West of the Meuse, there was a lively artillery action, while east of the Meuse, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the Germans attacked in the region of Vaux and were defeated by the French, with bayonets and hand-grenades.

A squadron of French bombarding aeroplanes attacked the railway stations and set fire to a German depot near Foameix.

1,515 French Captured In Fighting For Height 304

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 11.—Western theater.—German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and the railway near Adinkirk.

West of the Meuse, in the afternoon, the French again attacked, near Mort Homme and in the evening, south-east of Height 304. Both attacks broke down under the German machine-gun and artillery curtain fire, with considerable losses to the enemy.

A Bavarian patrol, in the Canard forest, captured 54 French soldiers. The number of unwounded prisoners made by the Germans since May 4, in the combats for Height 304, has reached 53 officers and 1,515 men.

East of the Meuse, there were hand-grenade engagements, in the district of the Caillette forest, during the whole night. A French attack in the forest was repulsed.

Italians Take Towns On Cyrenaica Coast

Were Used as Submarine Depots and Centers for Distribution of Contraband

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 11.—The Italians have occupied Marsa Moresa and Marsa Burdi-Suleiman, on the coast of Cyrenaica, near the Egyptian frontier. Both are centers of supply for hostile submarines and the despatch of contraband to the interior.

DERBY'S HEIR WOUNDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—Lord Stanley, the eldest son of Lord Derby, has been slightly wounded.

DON'T FEAR ANY DANGER TO FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

Both Property and Lives Safe Is Advice to London; Southerners Quarrel

Reuter's Service

London, May 12.—The latest news from China shows that fresh outbreaks have occurred but there is no reason to fear that foreign life or property is endangered.

Southern Leaders Disagree

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Canton, May 12.—The independent provinces of the South have formed a provisional Central Government, at Canton. They acknowledge Li Yuan-hung as the representative of the North. In the South, the Tutuh of Yunnan, Tang Chi-jao, is the leading man in the newly-formed Government.

Differences of opinion have arisen between Tsen Tschun-hsuan and Liang Chi-chiao on the one side and Lung Chi-kwang, the Tutuh of Kwangtung, on the other. Attempts are being made to overthrow Lung.

More Advice To Yuan

According to the Eastern Times Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, former Secretary of State, has secretly addressed a letter advising Yuan Shih-k'ai to retire at an early date. He assured Yuan that the government cannot fight any more, and "if you attempt to do so, you will simply bring greater trouble to yourself and family."

Judge Turner Can't Decide

(Continued from Page 1)

smote their arguments hip and thigh amid the laughter of the crowd that fringed the lawn.

"Our great moral judge is our conscience," said he, "Men's consciences allow them to drink. Take the men who have done most for humanity. With few exceptions they have been temperate users of alcohol. Take three great teachers. Mohammed prohibited the use of wine. Yet his followers disobeyed him and added the sin of hypocrisy to their intemperance. Buddha prohibited the eating of meat—and died from over-indulgence in pork. Confucius' limitation to the use of wine was not to allow it to confuse him. Christ produced wine to relieve the embarrassment of his host.

"Many of the great leaders in Church history were moderate users of alcohol. Paul wrote to his follower Timothy warning him against the use of water and saying that he ought to take a little wine."

He said that the fact of drink becoming a habit was nothing against it. We are creatures of habit and this regularity is our safeguard in more ways than one. Every instinct that we have is subject to abuse the same as the instinct for drink. Money is the root of all evil—yet no one would advise total abstinence from its use. You wouldn't tell a man who ate too much that he ought to eat nothing at all. Celibacy was total abstinence, marriage was temperance. In conclusion he pointed out that of a number of persons who lived to 100 years about whom records were kept it was found that over nine-tenths used alcohol. Statistics were not fair because they did not take into consideration the greater proportion of alcohol users to total abstainers.

Dr. Darroch gave a rebuttal of the arguments and Mr. Turner rose to evade the responsibility of a decision. After he had finished the crowd gave all of them a rising vote of thanks.

The committees who made the first birthday party of the Shanghai W. C. T. U. such a success are given below:

Reception committee: Mrs. L. E. Canning, Mrs. F. J. Raven, Mrs. Evan Morgan, Mrs. Edgar Morrow.

Tea hostesses: Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge, Mrs. Trevor Thomas, Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, Mrs. R. C. Beebe, Mrs. Armistead.

Invitation committee: Mrs. W. Gray, Mrs. M. A. Viloudaki.

Program committee: Mrs. L. E. Canning, Mrs. F. J. Raven, Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mrs. Evan Morgan, Mrs. E. K. Morrow, Mrs. F. Adams.

Peking Proclaims Evasion Penalties

(Continued from Page 1)

resume payment this morning from 9.30 to 12.

Dollars Become Scarce

The run on the Bank of Territorial Development continued yesterday. At 10 o'clock the bank again began paying cash for its notes, but the supply of dollars fell short and at 11 o'clock it was announced that there would be no further payments until Monday at 10 a.m.

We are informed by Mr. N. E. B. Ezra, foreign secretary of the Bank of Territorial Development of China, Ltd., that between the hours of 10 and 11 yesterday morning the bank paid out $70,000 in silver. Following the example of the Bank of China, and other Chinese banks, the doors were then closed.

Mr. Ezra further states that no moratorium has been declared by his bank, as it has no connection with the Government institutions. This is yet another proof that the bank is not involved in any political affairs, he says, and that it functions quite independently, no matter what form of government is in power.

The Territorial Bank will open tomorrow as usual, and it is expected that normal business will be resumed on Tuesday or Wednesday, when depositors will be fully satisfied.

The banking crisis came home to many foreign holders of Chinese bank notes at the Off Day Races yesterday when it was announced that only notes of foreign banks would be accepted.

Country Flooded With Notes

Bankers point out that the declaration of the moratorium is of the gravest consequence, since the entire country is flooded with their paper. The scarcity of silver because of the European demand makes it harder to pay cash for the notes.

The town is full of rumors. One is that the moratorium was declared in order temporarily to depreciate the Government bank notes so that the southern soldiers won't want them, the government meanwhile paying its own troops in silver.

Local Chinese merchants also say that the moratorium was proclaimed by Peking in revenge on them because of their attitude against the government. For some time the Government had been seeking the support of the merchants here financially, but failed in its object. Moreover, the latter sent an ultimatum to Yuan Shih-k'ai demanding that he should resign. It is said that by placing a moratorium the Government hoped to be in a position to stop the withdrawals and make use of the deposits.

Panic at Tientsin

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) states:—A report from Tientsin says:—The money market of Tientsin is panic-stricken and a run was made on the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. So far as the 10th the total sum paid out by the two Banks is about $1,300,000. The Peking authorities are afraid such may be followed in other provinces by which the money market in China may suffer.

Thus the Government has ordered the two banks not to convert the paper notes and the civil and military officials are ordered to enforce the paper notes of both banks. The Chambers of Commerce have also been asked to assist the compulsory use of paper notes.

A well known financial expert says:—Such a measure may save the situation pro tem, but such will cause bad effects.

BATTERING IKSKUL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, May 10.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 9, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—The Germans bombarded the Ikskul bridge-head. On the Dvina, above Jakobstadt, our artillery effectively dispersed enemy working parties.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Erzindjan, during the day, the Turks delivered stubborn though fruitless attacks against our positions. The enemy, having suffered great losses, ceased their attacks towards evening.

In the direction of Diarbekir, our troops drove the Turks from a mountain range south of the Mush region. In the direction of Bagdad, the enemy, having been ejected from fortified positions, were driven far away westward. During the pursuit, we captured a mountain-gun.

Lord Curzon at Head Of New Air Ministry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—The Daily Telegraph states that the Government has decided to create an Air Ministry with Earl Curzon as Controller.

TO MARK EMPIRE DAY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith, amid cheers, declared that the Government would cause the Union Jack to be flown from all public buildings on Empire Day. He hoped the example would be followed.

ASQUITH TO PERSONALLY EXAMINE IRELAND'S CASE

Commission of Injury Is Also Appointed; Nationalists Are In Hopeful Mood

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, announced that 14 persons had been executed in Dublin, 73 sentenced to penal servitude, 6 to hard labor and 1,706 deported. There had not yet been time to try the persons deported.

Mr. Asquith stated that 180 civilians had been killed and 614 wounded, but it was impossible to separate the insurgents from the population.

Mr. Asquith also announced that he was leaving for Ireland in a few hours, not with the intention of succeeding the executive, but to consult first-hand the civil and military authorities, with the object of arriving at an arrangement for the future which would commend itself to Irishmen of all parties and to the House.

Mr. Asquith said that the Commission of Inquiry into the outbreak in Ireland would consist of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Chairman; Justice Shearman and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers. The Commission would inquire into the causes of the outbreak and the conduct and degree of responsibility of the civil and military authorities.

Mr. John Redmond regretted that the investigation would not be wider in its scope.

It is stated that the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will not be appointed till Lord Hardinge's Commission has reported on the recent outbreak.

Mr. Asquith is expected to return at the beginning of the week. The Premier's step is compared to his assumption of the War Office when Colonel Seely resigned.

It is hailed by the Ministerialist Press as an act of courageous self-sacrificing initiative which should have good results.

It is stated that the Nationalists, though not consulted, believe that Mr. Asquith intends sounding Irish opinion on the possibility of a Home Rule compromise. The Unionist Press is less optimistic.

The Times, which says that Mr. Asquith is forsaking the proper functions at a time of war for a spectacular expedition, declares that those who are hoping for a permanent Irish settlement are likely to be disappointed. The Government will have achieved much if it succeeds in establishing a strong executive. The Times demands a clean sweep of the present Irish administration.

The House of Lords, today, adopted a motion brought forward by Earl Loreburn recording profound dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs in Ireland.

Lancs. Card-Roomers Determine on Strike

98 Per Cent Vote In Favor; Notices Are To Be Handed In Immediately

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—The Lancashire card-roomers' ballot has resulted in 98 per cent in favor of a strike. The Executive tenders notices immediately.

NEW INDIAN TEA TAX

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to questions asked by Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said that India would not be represented at the Paris Conference. The new export tax would apply to the unshipped balance of last season's Indian tea crop.

He had not thought it necessary to make any representation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the imposition of a corresponding import tax in the United Kingdom on tea from other countries.

SHACKLETON'S RELIEF

Reuter's Service

London, May 12.—Dr. Mawson has arrived to confer with the committee of the Shackleton Relief Expedition.

TO HOLD LIEBKNECHT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, May 11.—The Reichstag, by 229 votes against 111, has decided not to release Dr. Liebknecht, one of its members.

FAREWELL, DEAR SHANGHAI!

HOW THEY ALL LOOK WHEN LEAVING THE APOLLO

Tonight we bid farewell to Shanghai. We thank you for your Liberal Patronage. May we live to greet each other again—Face to Screen.—

TILLIE AND CHARLIE.

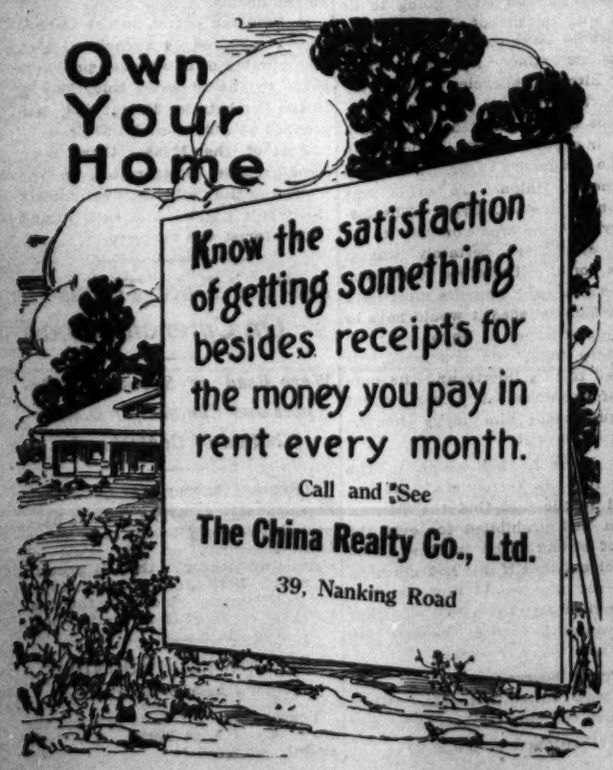
LAST NIGHT OF

"Tillie's Punctured Romance"

SIX REEL SCREAM

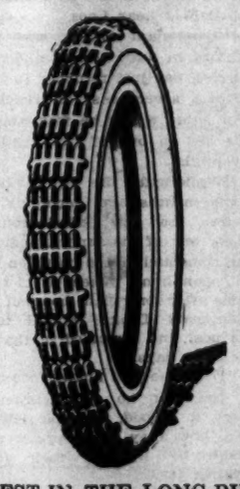
AT THE

APOLLO THEATRE



GOODRICH

Safety Tread TYRES



Its not the cost of the tyre, but the SERVICE it gives you that matters.

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Selling Agents

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.,

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 3809

Get Your

Tennis Shoes

from the

Footwear Specialists

Anglo-American Shoe Co.

21 Nanking Road

Germans Storm 500 Meters of Russians' Trenches at Selburg

Besides Prisoners Capture Many Machine-Guns And Mine-Throwers

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 11.—Eastern theater.—South-east of the railway station of Selburg, the Germans stormed enemy positions on a length of 500 meters. 309 unwounded Russians were made prisoners and several machine-guns and mine-throwers captured.

Balkan theater.—There were no important events.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, May 11.—Italian theater.—The increased artillery activity continued on most parts of the front, especially in the Dolomites sector, between Peutelstein and Buchenstein.

Italian aviators dropped two bombs upon the market and Cathedral square of Goerz. Two civilians were killed and 33 wounded.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, May 11.—Irak theater. —There were intermittent artillery duels and local infantry firing in the Feiahie district.

Causasus theater.—In the Kope sector, the enemy, by a bayonet attack, were driven from their positions, extending over a length of 15 kilometers. Six officers and 300 men were made prisoners by the Turkish troops and 4 machine-guns taken. In the persecution, the Turkish troops, in spite of a snow storm, maintained contact with the retiring enemy troops.

On May 9, the enemy's camp near Baskoeyi, south-east of Mamachatun, was attacked with the bayonet and hand-grenades. The enemy hastily fled, suffering severe losses.

Turkish Crops Good

Berlin May 11.—It is reported from Constantinople that the Minister of Agriculture has returned from an inspection of the Vilayets Brussa, Smyrna, Konia and the Sanjak of Ismid. He was most favorably impressed by the brilliant state of the crops. Although the cultivated soil was reduced by about 15%, the crops will exceed last year's crop. The farmers have bought many machines.

Measures against locusts were efficiently carried out under the direction of the German specialist, Dr. Buchner. The wine cultivation was fostered by sulphur from Quetschi Burun, under the direction of the Austro-Hungarian expert, Dr. Urach. The Minister declared that not only the local necessities will be well provided for, but that a surplus will be free for exportation.

Reports have arrived from Petrograd, via Stockholm, that the term for the subscription to the Russian war loan has been extended to May 26, owing to the fact that, up to May 2, only one-half of the necessary amount had been subscribed for.

The Chiefs of the Albanian tribes, at a meeting held at Scutari on April 29 discussed the vendetta question. The Catholic and Mohammedan clergy participated. The Austro-Hungarian Field Marshal-Lieutenant Trollmann presided.

It was resolved that the Albanians, in future, shall take up arms only for the defense of the country, but not against their own brethren. A general truce was sworn for the next six months.

Berlin papers report in telegrams from Stockholm that in Sweden a league of members of different non-Russian races which are subjects of the Russian Empire has been formed. The league has sent a telegram to President Wilson and asked for the assistance of the American people in their fight for national existence.

It is composed of representatives of the Finns, Jews, Poles, Lithuanians, Livonians, Ukrainians, Baltics, Georgians and Mohammedans, of which the Polish member of the Russian Duma, Michael Lempicki, the leader of the Jews, Davidson, and the ethiologist, Michael de Tserethle, are well known. Several national committees are forming in Switzerland.

Russians Appeal to Wilson

In the letter to President Wilson the grievances of the different races against the Russian Government are enumerated. Thus it is stated: "We Jews of Russia are suppressed as no other race on earth. We are abandoned to physical and intellectual misery. Attendance at universities or schools is forbidden to us.

"Crammed together in small districts, we are exposed to pauperism and destitution. In barbarous pogroms the mob let loose against us their beastly instincts. Our dwellings are looted and every day our brethren decay in most atrocious misery."

The letter further states and enumerates the abolition of the constitution, the suppression of the mother tongue, the arrest of the constitutional state employees and judges in Finland, who are exiled to Siberia, the measures of religious coercion against Lithuanians where Catholic churches are turned into Russian Orthodox ones, where the possession of the church is confiscated and where the possession of the Lithuanian prayer-book is punished with imprisonment or exile to Siberia; the devastation of the Polish country and the plundering of the soldiers, as well as the forcible expulsion of inhabitants of the Polish districts into the interior of Russia, the suppression of church, language, freedom of the press and freedom of societies of 30 million Ukrainians; the confiscation of the land of 20 million Mohammedans; the confiscation of land of peasants in order to establish a Russian peasantry, the plundering of their houses and the raping of women and nuns.

The letter concludes: "Russia enslaves the people entrusted to her care, deprives them of all means and has used her power to crush her subjects and to destroy the wealth of generations. Also in future they will continue to persecute our races and will not stop until all foreign races are annihilated. We call out to you: 'Help us, save us from destruction.'"

The Swedish press discusses the letter addressed to President Wilson by representatives of Russian races. The Stockholm paper Allahanda says that the letter takes no sides in the war but merely recites facts. The Aftonbladet states: The "alien races" of Russia, which are represented by the delegates, form almost half of the population of the Tsar's realm.

Reichsbank Returns

The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly report:

	Million Marks		Against last week
Gold reserve	2462.0	plus	0.8
Commercial papers and treasury bills	5051.0	minus	86.0
Circulation of bank notes	6642.0	„	54.0
Private deposits	1642.0	„	94.0
Gold reserve covering circulation of bank notes	37.1%	plus	36.8

The payments for the fourth German war loan, on May 6, reached the amount of 8,704 million Marks, equal to 81.3% of the total subscription. The money borrowed by loan banks against security amounted to 354 million Marks. The amount borrowed by loan banks for all the war loans decreased by 59 million Marks to 2,099 million Marks.

The Reichstag has passed the first reading of the bill dealing with the reparation of the war damage caused by the enemies in Alsace Lorraine and East Prussia. Mr. Emmel, the Socialist delegate for Mulhausen, in Alsace, asked that the reconstruction of the destroyed houses and villages should be commenced immediately, as far as this was possible.

Mr. Siehe, from Insterburg, the delegate for the Liberal party for Gumbinnen, reported that, in East Prussia, more than 2,000 civilians were wantonly either killed or crippled for life by Russian troops. He described how the invading Cossacks carrried with them celluloid bars in order to systematically fire the villages.

All parties agreed upon a complete restitution of the destroyed property and upon the necessary relief for the injured and the families deprived of their supporting members.

Mails Held by British

It is reported from Copenhagen that the British, at Kirkwall, removed from the steamers Hellig Olaf and Christiania Ford the whole letter mails from the United States.

The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that, together with General Townshend, his two daughters were brought to Constantinople. They had accompanied General Townshend and stayed with him during the siege of Kut-el-Amara. The Turkish Chief Commander several times offered them a free passage, but the ladies did not accept this offer.

The Bologna paper Resto del Carlino communicates that Colonel Pastini, Chief of the Italian airship brigade, perished with the Italian airship which was recently shot down near Goerz. Pastini was the winner of a Gordon-Bennett race.

It is reported from Petrograd, via Bukharest, that the well-known monk Rasputin has been assassinated.

'ROYAL' SALES INCREASE

Orders Received in January Beat All Previous Records

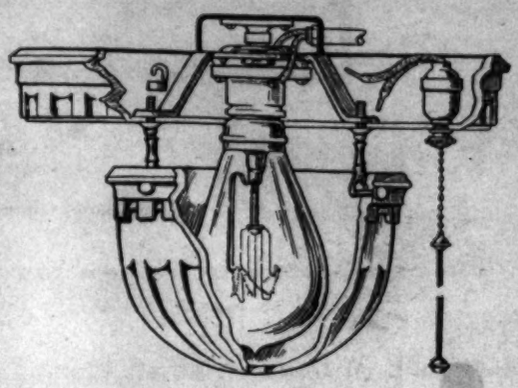
In January, 1916, the Royal Typewriter Company received orders from big business institutions for a greater number of Royal typewriters than in any previous month in the history of the Company. Thousands of machines were transacted for. Among the big concerns to place large orders were the following: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad (New York City); Chicago and Alton Railroad (Chicago); Bellas Hess and Company (New York City); American Radiator Company (Chicago); New York Police Department (New York City); Lamont Corliss Company (New York City); Nordyke-Marmon Company (Indianapolis); Kruger Grocery and Banking Company (Cincinnati).

In January, Mr. Joseph Schwartz, of the New York City sales force, with the able assistance of Mr. J. E. Steedman, of the same office, secured an order from the New York City Police Department for 40 Royal Master Model No. 10 typewriters. This makes a present total of 127 Royal typewriters in use by the Police Department of New York City.

BRASCOLITE

Diffusion plus Reflection

The New Daylight!



MORE EFFICIENT
BETTER QUALITY
UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION
GOOD VENTILATION
LESS DROP IN EFFICIENCY
EASIER TO MAINTAIN
EXCELLENT
CONSTRUCTION

PHOTOMETRIC TESTS

MADE BY THE
ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES
OF NEW YORK

have proved the Brascolite system more efficient than direct reflected light—and 50 per cent more efficient than indirect lighting—yet with a quality of light that is unsurpassed.

¶ The basic principle of the Brascolite System is Diffusion plus Reflection—resulting in the best quality of light with less current consumption.

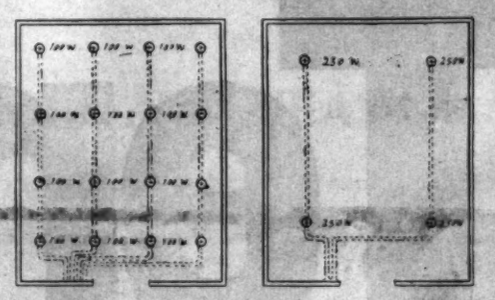
¶ Brascolite is not a bulb or a lamp, but a fixture—constructed on scientific principles on which patents have been granted. The relative positions of the lamp, bowl and flat reflector are such that crossrays are practically eliminated, and every ray of light is transmitted to the working plane. The light rays are both diffused through the suspended bowl and are reflected to the working plane from the depolished white surface above the lamp. The light is soft, white, uniform and shadowless.

NOTE

That Brascolites can be furnished in ceiling type or one or three chain suspension. Can be furnished with the pull switch when desired—making unnecessary side wall-switching with attendant wiring expense. The high efficiency Type C "Nitrogen Lamps" can be used in all types of Brascolites to better advantage than in any other efficient fixture.

HERE'S A CONCRETE EXAMPLE OF BRASCOLITE ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

¶ A certain big city railroad station, was formerly lighted by direct-reflected lights—sixteen 100-watt direct-reflected units *Brascolites* were installed—four 250-watt units. Result: a saving of 600 watts—and more light, of better quality and more uniform distribution. The wiring installation and fixtures for *Brascolites* cost *less* than the wiring installation alone of the old system.



Call and see the New Daylight and arrange for a demonstration

International Import and Export Co. (Inc.)

28 Nanking Road Tel. 1670.

Why wait to inspect the others

when you can get a Studebaker NOW?

The s.s. Yucatan arrived at 10.30 a.m. yesterday; before nightfall

8 STUDEBAKERS

and

1 PACKARD

were in the showrooms of

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

Cars ready for delivery now

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

WEST END TAILORING

We are now prepared with a splendid choice of SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS, carefully selected so as to comprise

GOOD TASTE, STYLE AND ECONOMY

All garments are made in clean, sanitary workrooms on our own premises; under competent foreign supervision.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

B.V.D. The Ideal Hot Season Clothing B.V.D.

B. V. D.
Pyjama Suits

Made from a fine quality White Nainsook, shape as above sketch. You can be cool and comfortable and enjoy your sleep in B.V.D. Pyjamas

Price **$3.75** suit

B. V. D.
UNDERWEAR
means real comfort
DAY and NIGHT

B. V. D. Union Suits

Are cut with a springy webbing encircling the body at the waist line and inserte dat the shoulders, which gives to every pose of the wearer. Quote chest measurement when ordering.

Price **$3.00** suit

B. V. D. Underwear

Knee length DRAWERS	Coat-cut VESTS
in fine White Nainsook.	Without sleeves.
$1.50 each	**$1.50** each

B. V. D.
UNDERWEAR,
is the most perfect Summer underwear made. It is loose, cool, roomy and perfect fitting

B. V. D. Coat Cut Vests ¼ Sleeves

Made to button just like a coat, which saves the toil of tugging over the head. In light weight material.

Price **$1.50** each

B. V. D.
Pyjama Suits

Style as sketch, short sleeves and short legs. The most roomy and comfortable pyjama suit yet designed. Made from a specially lightweight Nainsook.

Price **$3.00** suit

You're always at ease in
Loose-Fitting
B.V.D.
(Trade Mark)
Coat Cut Undervests
and **Knee Length Drawers.**

You'll never know how delightfully cool B. V. D.'s are until you try them. They give more comfort and service than any other undergarments you can buy. Made from light, durable fabrics that are soothing to the skin.

VESTS $1.50 each

Knee Drawers $1.50 each

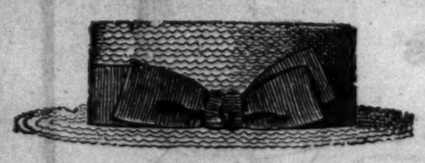
VESTS $1.50 each

Knee Drawers $1.50 each

Go to business keen and cool in
Loose-Fitting
B.V.D.
(Trade Mark)

These zephyr weight Coat Cut Undervests and Knee Length Drawers fit easily and perfectly. Every stitch is stout enough to withstand any reasonable strain. Truly, the best value in underwear.

a garment.



The "Supple Tress" Straw Boater

Is the most comfortable hat yet designed. Very pliable yet retains its shape, will easily conform to any shaped head. 3-inch crown, 2¼-inch brim. Black silk band.

Price **$4.00** each

A Felt Hat, only 2-ozs. in weight!

A hat that can be folded up and carried in the pocket is certainly the best for hot weather wear. Made from superior quality wool felt, in a smart stylish shape. Stocked in White or Grey. Splendid value.

Price **$2.50** each

OUR FAMOUS

TENT CLUB TOPEE

Made from selected pith, specially hardened crown, covered Khaki Drill, lined Green, fitted with chin strap.

Price **$3.50** each

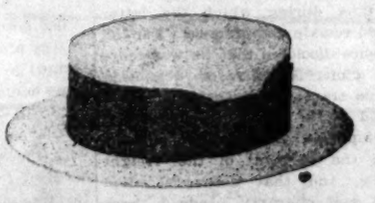
With better quality Khaki cover.

Price **$4.00** each

White Drill Tennis Hats

Plain White Drill, extremely light in weight, made from a strong quality Drill, and will stand repeated washings. An ideal hat for Tennis, Boating, Cricket, etc.

Price **$1.50** each



The "City" Straw Hat

A smart up-to-date shape of superior quality straw. A well finished hat, with Black silk band.

Price **$3.00** each

The "Oxford" Tie

A Tie which can be used as a bow or tie. In all plain shades and fancy designs. Always a good selection.

Price **$1.00** each

Our Famous "Tollygunge" Pith Helmet

An extra light weight and improved shape, made from selected Pith covered White Drill, Muslin Puggaree and Tan chin strap, A very stylish and inexpensive topee.

Price **$4.00** each

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 1491

Nanking Road

Shanghai

The "Imperial" Topee

An extremely stylish Helmet, made from compressed Felt covered White Drill, White Puggaree and chin strap, under brim lined Green. This helmet is practically waterproof.

Price **$7.50**

The "Service" Topee

Made from very pliable compressed felt of superior quality, fitted with White cover and puggaree. A new and improved shape and comfortable fitting.

Price **$9.50 each**

Batswing Silk Ties

The best neckwear for summer wear. All the newest shades and tones.

Price **$1.00 each**

United States Court For China

In the case of Ting King-cheng v. H. Hansen and Co. (a partnership consisting of H. Hansen and W. H. Tenney), decision was handed down yesterday by Judge Lobingier. Messrs. White-Cooper, Oppe and Master, by Mr. Master, appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Arthur S. Allan for defendant.

The judgment:

This is an action to recover damages for the breach of a contract by which defendant undertook to furnish a steamer for the transportation of salt "between Haichow and Siloway at the rate of freight of Mexican dollars three and cents ten only ($3.10) per ton," the plaintiff on his part undertaking to provide "full cargo every trip."

The amended petition alleges that

"3.—In accordance with the said contract the Plaintiff shipped 1,800 tons of salt of the value of Tls. 28,000, on the said ship at Haichow for conveyance to Siloway. The ship left Haichow with this cargo on January 13, 1915 and arrived at Siloway on January 17. * * *

"4.—On arrival of the said ship at Siloway the owners thereof namely the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha refused to allow the said cargo to be discharged by reason of the fact that the Defendant had failed to pay to them the charter money due and the cargo remained for 6 days undischarged owing to such failure of the Defendant as aforesaid."

With the exception of that as to the value of the cargo these averments are practically all admitted by the answer which, however (apparently by way of defense) alleges that the freight money due under said contract was paid by plaintiff to one How King-tong who failed to pay the same over to defendant for which reason the charter money could not be paid.

The contract however expressly provides (par. 11):

"Freight money to be paid in Shanghai to the order of Messrs. H. Hansen and Co. or to their compradore Mr. How King-tong."

It is true that the answer further alleges

"That after January 1, 1915, the said How King-tong ceased to act as, or to be, the Compradore of H. Hansen and Co., or their employe; that notwithstanding said notice and warning of January 7, 1915, aforesaid, the plaintiff, after receipt of same paid an instalment of freight money in amount $6,332.52 to How King-tong;"

But How King-tong testifies that he remained compradore until March 1 and there is no evidence to the contrary. Moreover it seems at least doubtful whether the word "compradore" as used in the contract clause last quoted is anything more than *descriptio personae*. That clause gives plaintiff the option to pay either defendant or How King-tong and the exercise of the option is not (expressly at least) limited to the time during which the latter should remain compradore. For the evidence discloses that he was more than a mere employe of defendant in this transaction, that he guaranteed to the Bank of Territorial Development (which financed the deal) the payment of the freight money, and that defendant relied upon said guaranty. Indeed there is much to indicate that the guaranty was one of the inducements to the formation of the contract and that the clause providing for the payment of the freight money was a condition of entering into the guaranty. Such being How King-tong's relation to the parties the provision for payment of the freight money to him could hardly have been due to the fact that he was defendant's compradore, or conditioned upon his continuing as such.

It also appears that How King-tong actually deposited in the Bank all freight money received by him. There is testimony that some of this was "credited to the wrong account" but there is no evidence that plaintiff was in any way responsible for that.

We are unable, therefore, to find in the answer or the evidence a valid defense to plaintiff's claim for damages, and the sole remaining question is the amount thereof. He alleges that he was obliged to pay by reason of the non-discharge of the cargo:

Six days' demurrage of lighters	$412.50
Six days' demurrage of stevedores	210.00
Six days' demurrage of advances	800.00

The first two items are supported by the testimony of plaintiff's agent (Chu Wei-chou) while the third is expressly admitted in the answer. (par. 6) All of these items appear to fall fairly within the rule of both civil and common law

"that the party in default shall be held liable for all losses that may fairly be considered as having been in the contemplation of the parties at the time the agreement was entered into." (1)

A case not unlike that at bar was one (2) where the owner of a raft employed a tug to tow it to a schooner to be loaded thereon. Owing to the tug's negligence the raft was wrecked, the loading delayed and the charterer charged demurrage which the raft owner paid. On a libel by him against the tug to recover various items of damage including the demurrage, Simouton, J. stated the tests applicable to the latter as follows:

"Was it brought to the notice of the tug master that the object in sending him for the raft was to save the libelant from demurrage? Or, put it in another way: Was the circumstance that libelant was dependant upon the arrival of the raft in order to save himself from the consequence of demurrage so known to the tug master that he was compelled to infer that the object in sending him for the raft was to save demurrage? If either of these questions be answered in the affirmative, the tug must pay the demurrage."

Under the evidence in that case the court found that these questions could not be so answered. But in the case at bar the contract expressly provided (clause 8) that plaintiff was to defray "all expenses in connection with the loading and discharging of cargo." Defendant could hardly have been ignorant of the fact that such expenses include lighterage and stevedores' wages and that these expenses continue until the cargo is discharged. We are of the opinion, therefore, that these two items "may fairly be considered as having been in the contemplation of the parties at the time the agreement was entered into."

We doubt if as much can be said as to the averment that plaintiff "has also been compelled to guarantee to the Bank of Territorial Development the sum of Tls. 2500 to obtain release of the cargo" . . . and the prayer that defendant "be ordered to obtain the discharge of the Plaintiff from the said guarantee" (par. 6).

This claim appears to us to belong rather to the realm of remote and speculative damages than to that of direct, proximate, and consequential damages. (3) But at any rate it is not alleged that plaintiff has yet been compelled to pay anything because of said guarantee and a mere *liability* to pay is not actionable damage. Moreover "the discharge of the plaintiff from the said guarantee" requires the consent of the Bank of Territorial Development to which it was given and this court has no jurisdiction over said bank.

It is therefore considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant Tenney (the only one subject to this court's jurisdiction) the sum of $1,422.50 together with his costs.

1. Sedgwick, Damages, 112. Cf. 13 Cyc. 33.
2. The Henry Buck, 39 Fed. 211.
3. Levinski v. Middlesex Banking Co. 92 Fed. 449; Hunt v. Oregon Pac. R. Co., 36 Fed. 481; Mitchell v. Clarke, 71 Cal. 163, 60 Am. Pen. 529.

LIKELY AS NOT

The auto had broken down. A pair of legs protruding from underneath it seemed to indicate the presence of some one attempting repairs.

"Break down?" inquired a passer-by.

"Oh, no, only playing hide-and-seek with the works," came in muffled sarcasm from the voice belonging to the legs.

But the questioner was not easily daunted.

"What power car is it?"

"Forty horse," came the reply.

"What seems to be the matter?"

"Well, as far as I can judge," answered the car's owner, crawling from under the wreckage, "thirty-nine of the horses have bolted, and the remaining one's too upset to answer questions."

The Business of

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Lond.), F. I. O. (Eng.)

Mr. Tobias holds the Diploma of the Worshipful Guild of Spectacle Makers (London); he is a Fellow of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians (England); a Freeman of the City of London; and the only Optician in the Far East holding a British Qualification for Optics.

'CORONA' ADVERTISING

Makers Double the Appropriation During This Year

Corona has now entered on its third year as a nationally advertised article and while a considerable amount of money has already been expended, there are still thousands of people who have not yet read the Corona message.

This year we are going to spend about as much money in advertising Corona as we did in the two previous years combined, says the Corona Bulletin. We expect results in the way of sales, but our prime object is to popularize typewriting—Coronatyping.

We avoid any reference to other typewriters. There will be no comparisons in the Corona copy this year. There will be an absence of tiresome technical details and lengthy descriptions. We are going to sell the product of the Corona rather than the machine itself.

Another object of our advertising will be the personalizing of Corona. Instead of speaking of the Corona we will simply say—"Corona." Corona is an entity—a friend—confidant—secretary. It is not merely a typewriter.

While we have reduced the number of mediums to be used, we have increased the size of our space and will use nothing smaller than a standard magazine page.

Beginning with a full page in Collier's Weekly of March 25th, our advertisements will run through every month in the year.

During the summer months many advertisers either greatly reduce or suspend their advertising. Corona will be advertised right through the summer, for while more machines can be sold in the spring and winter, we know that they can be sold the year round.

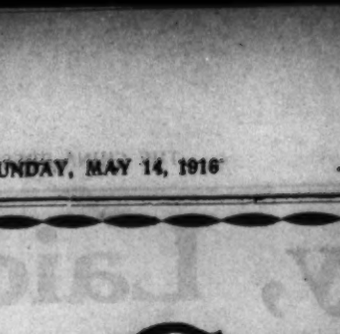
We are not making any prophesies as to what kind of results this new campaign is going to produce. We know that there will be big results. We can create interest through our national advertising and we can make selling easier.

CORONA

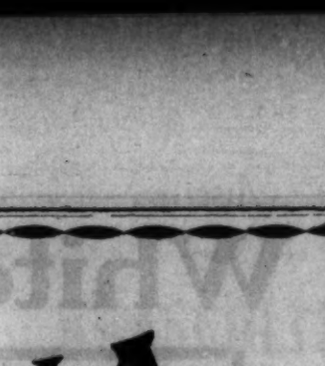
Folding Typewriter

for

Personal Use



WEIGHT—6 lbs.



WITH CARRYING CASE
8¾ lbs.

Take the efficiency of a high-grade office typewriter, take away the greater part of its bulk and all but a fraction of its weight, and you have the

CORONA

PRICE: Mex. $120, including "Standard" Carrying Case
Mex. $140, including "de Luxe" Carrying Case

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

(Inc. in New Jersey, U.S.A.)

Tel. 322 **89-91 Rue Montauban** Tel. 322

There is an unmistakeable air of

ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT

in every model of

Walk-Over Shoes and Pumps

For Men and Women

They are designed to meet the requirements of Men and Women who are particular about their footwear.

GIVE THOUGHT TO THIS

Whatever leather, whatever last you should have, awaits you here. You owe it to your purse and your appearance to let your

NEXT PAIR BE WALK-OVERS

Prices $11.00 Up.

Walk-Over Shoe Store

17 Nanking Road

The Mischief In Ireland

In view of the recent trouble in Ireland, the following article appearing in the *Times* recently from a Correspondent, is of particular interest:—

In the House of Commons at the beginning of last December Mr. Birrell said that the Irish Volunteers "have endeavored to obstruct recruiting and to foment disloyalty in Ireland." On Tuesday, December 7th, the *Times* published an article on this text, in which I described the anti-recruiting work of these Irish Volunteers. It was admitted that the problem was a difficult one, and that there was something to be said for the Irish Government's policy of "vigilant inactivity." During the past three months that policy has been maintained, with results which seem to me to diminish the validity of the arguments in its defence. I was reluctant then, and am still reluctant, to embarrass the Government, but it is even more desirable now than it was in December that the British public should know some of the things which are happening in Ireland. It ought to be in a position to judge for itself the wisdom or unwisdom of the Government's attitude to the influences which are injuring recruiting in this country.

Result of 'Laisser Faire'

It may be well if I summarise here my former description of the Irish minority which is hostile or indifferent to the Allies' cause in the present war. There is a very small nucleus of bitter, sincere, and clever malcontents. There is a much large number who say, and perhaps believe that "this is not Ireland's war" because they have been disappointed about Home Rule. There is a still larger number who profess the doctrine of Sinn Fein as an excuse for the selfishness or apathy that keeps them from joining the Colors. The Irish Volunteers are drawn from these groups. At the date of my last article these Volunteers were gaining recruits at the expense of the official, or Redmondite, Volunteers. They were fairly well armed, and made strong speeches and held public parades with impunity. They propagated their views by means of a number of small newspapers, and their doctrines had got a footing in the National Schools. The Government had taken no serious steps to suppress the newspapers or to punish the violent speeches. The majority of persons tried under the Defence of the Realm Act were either acquitted or sentenced to very brief terms of imprisonment. I said then that the best Irish opinion was beginning to be a little uneasy about the possible results of the Government's policy of *laisser faire*.

The policy of *laisser faire* is still maintained and the activities of the Sinn Fein movement are certainly more obvious [in March] than they were three months ago. Perhaps the Irish Executive regard this fact as an advantage. It may take the view of a weekly newspaper, *New Ireland*, which says:—

"In many respects the organisation (the Volunteers), by its sense of discipline, its openness, its lack of those elements of secrecy which were such a weakness in the movements of the past, now inspires courage in all who have placed their hopes in a brighter future for this country."

Indeed, nobody can complain that many, at least, of the operations of the Sinn Fein movement are not perfectly open to the day. Its newspapers are sold in every small general shop in Dublin and throughout the country. There is no sort of concealment about the marchings and drillings of the Irish Volunteers. Although the importation of arms into Ireland has been strictly prohibited, the Volunteers declare publicly that they are getting all the arms that they need. Under "Notes from Headquarters" in its issue of February 26, the Irish Volunteers says:—

"Since the Howth landing there has never been a moment at which Headquarters was not in a position to supply guns for money down."

There is no doubt about the continuous growth of the Sinn Fein movement. It is still drawing recruits from the official Volunteers, especially since renewed pressure to join the Colors has been put upon the farmers' sons. It has a substantial following in Dublin. It is strong in the counties of Wexford, Cork, and Kerry. It has many adherents on the western and north-western seaboard, where the recruiting statistics are the lowest in Ireland.

Fury with Mr. Redmond

Two causes have combined of late to stimulate the Sinn Feiners to public expression of their strength and purpose. One is the inaction of the Government which, whether wise or unwise, has had the inevitable result of making these people believe that they can do almost anything with impunity. A hot-headed man is not likely to abstain from violent talk when he knows that, even if he is prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm Act, his chances of acquittal are ten to one.

Again, Mr. Redmond's strong stand in favor of recruiting has infuriated the Sinn Feiners. They did not believe that he or the Nationalist Party would dare to be really active in getting Irishmen for the Colors. The Nationalist Party, as a body, may be said, perhaps, to have justified their hopes, but Mr. Redmond has thrown himself into the work of recruiting with enthusiastic sincerity, and with a courage which every loyal Irishman admires. The wrath of the Sinn Feiners is unbounded, and he is abused in nearly every issue of their weekly newspapers with all the tropical luxuriance of Celtic imagery.

On Sunday, February 27, a recruiting meeting was held at Moycullen, County Galway, and the band of the Connaught Rangers was in attendance. A body of about sixty Sinn Fein Volunteers interrupted the meeting, and, though warned more than once by the few policemen who were present, insisted on marching through it. Some time ago, in another part of Galway, the carts of a local magistrate who was active in recruiting were upset on the roadside. Nobody was brought to book for either of these incidents. It is not surprising that in country districts where the Sinn Feiners are strong recruiting has come almost to a standstill.

Antics in Dublin

In Dublin the Volunteers are beginning to indulge in military experiments at which a man with Mr. Birrell's keen sense of humor (if Mr. Birrell was ever in Dublin) might be disposed to smile. In people who live in Dublin, however, and have sons and brothers at the front *surgit amari aliquid*. On the night of Saturday, February 5, a large body of City Volunteers decided to practice street fighting. They gathered with rifles and bayonets at 11 o'clock in Blackhall Place, an open space near the Liffey, and for a couple of hours they engaged in strenuous exercises. Some policemen watched them with professinal interest, but the residents in the place (though Dublin is used to queer things) were a little alarmed. Here is another story which has not appeared in print, and is now given as true on excellent authority. Some weeks ago a number of armed men appeared about midnight outside Dublin Castle. The officer in charge posted one body of troops at the Upper and another at the Lower gate. A third body was sent round to hold the exists at the rear. After these dispositions had been made to the officer's satisfaction he inspected and dismissed his troops. Dublin Castle had been taken—in theory. Such affairs may, perhaps, be regarded as "playacting"—a sympton of the impish tendencies of the Celtic character. On the other hand, they may have a serious side.

The Disloyal Press

In any back street in Dublin you may collect within 10 minutes copies of at least a dozen weekly newspapers which are devoted to the progagation of Sinn Fein principles. Some of them are fairly substantial papers and are sold at a penny; other slender broadsheets are sold at a halfpenny. It is not easy to discover the circulation of the newspapers, but it ranges probably from 2,000 to 8,000 a week. One penny monthly, called *Fianna*, is, or was, devoted—I have not seen a copy since the January number—to the edification of boys and girls. Its motto was Wordsworth's line, "The child is father to the man." In January this paper told Irish schoolboys and schoolgirls that:—

"The English Army of occupation with all its camp followers, its soupers, and its Castle hacks, its climbers and its moneymakers, are busy entrapping men into the British Army."

All these papers discourage recruiting—some rather insidiously, and some with the most vehement rhetoric. As I have said, Mr. Redmond is just now the special object of their displeasure. In the *Spark* for Sunday, February 27, one reads:—

"If Redmond's visit to the trenches was stage-managed, and if he was only shown the bright side of trench life, I can but pity the man for the deception of which he was the victim. But if on the other hand, he knows the truth about the conditions in the trenches, I say then it is his crowning act of infamy that he seeks to entice more Irishmen to share those conditions. Prior to the engagements the men are doped with rum, and between rum and the excitement and roar of bursting shells they become callous of danger and charge like infuriated gorillas."

No doubt this article was read in hundreds of country cottages where any sort of printed page has still a certain sanctity. The Irish peasant still clinches a statement by telling you that he saw it "on the paper." The *Spark* is—

Printed for the proprietors by the Gaelic Press-30, Upper Liffey Street, and published at 4, Findlater Place, Dublin.

A Case for Action

All these developments have thriven under the Government's policy of vigilant inactivity. The knowledge that it is being "watched" has the same stimulating effect on seditious element that the supervision of a feeble school-master (forbidden by the rules to inflict corporal punishment) has on a crowd of mischievous boys. The people who do not want England to win the war—or, at any rate, will shed no tears if she loses—and are helping the enemy, consciously or unconsciously, by discouraging recruiting, are still a small minority, but they are growing in numbers and influence. If it be admitted that this is a bad thing for the State, it must be admitted that the policy of *laisser faire* has failed.

If it be admitted that these tendencies ought to be stopped, the sooner, they are stopped the better for State and for Ireland. In a case which was tried before five magistrates at Cork on Monday, February 28, the Crown Solicitor asked one of the magistrates to abstain from adjudicating on the ground that he was reported in the Press of the previous Saturday to have said that "as long as they were bound up with that accursed Empire, so long would they be on the verge of starvation." The magistrate replied: "I am responsible for any words I have used, and it is for another authority to take any action they wish, I will sit here until removed by higher authority."

It is not to be inferred from this article that the present situation in Ireland is actually dangerous; but that it is injurious to national and Imperial interests, and that it may become dangerous unless the Irish Government deals with it quickly and firmly, is the opinion of a growing body of Irishmen whose knowledge and experience entitle their opinion to respect.

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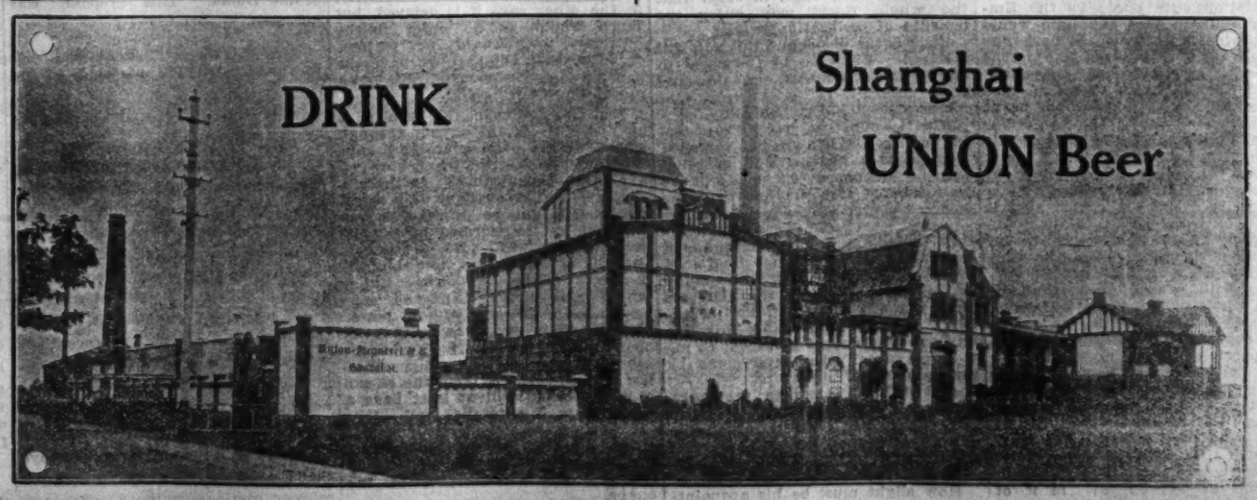

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS, INCORPORATED

Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*

A Rumanian's Call To Neutral Powers

A German Victory Would Mean the End of Liberty, He Says Even for the Great American Democr cy

By Take Jonesos

(From a speech delivered in the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, translated by The London Morning Post.)

THOSE who lived in the time of Jesus Christ had no idea of how the history of humanity was to be affected by the coming of Christianity. During the barbaric invasions nobody took into account what transformations they involved. Nobody knew that therefrom might result the death of civilization for a thousand years. If people had realized the meaning of these things they would have made better defense against them. At the time of the French Revolution people had no idea of the tremendous consequences it was to bring, of the far distance they would reach. Today, gentlemen, I think we are confronted, not with an ordinary war which will simply involve a certain changing of frontiers, with things after that very much as they were before. We are faced by a catastrophe involving the whole of the human race; we have before our eyes the declining twilight of one world, preceding the dawn of another and a new.

And note, gentlemen, how grave is the problem with which humanity is faced today! You see Italy, instead of accepting a gratuitous increase of territory, throwing herself of her own free will into the horrors of war. And it is not alone the people of Europe who are throbbing with excitement today. Have you never asked yourself what these new nations are doing in the great conflict—the young republics founded by the Anglo-Saxons across the ocean? Why is it that we see Canada, Australia, New Zealand enrolling from 7 to 8 per cent. of their populations as volunteers for the front? Is it for love of the Motherland?

Sentiment does not move humanity to such a degree as that. How is it the conscience of the United States of America has become uneasy? Out of love for England? Nothing of the sort, gentlemen. To attack Great Britain has always been recognized as a safe and popular note by orators in the United States; it is known as "twisting the British lion's tail." Why, then, is it disturbed, this democracy of a hundred million souls, engaged in making the most glorious experiment imaginable; the creation of a civilization without prejudices, with no class distinctions, with no monarchy, no militarism, no hindrance of any sort—a civilization based solely on the nationalist sovereignty carried to its extremist limits?

This entire movement can have but one explanation, namely, that we are confronted with a transformation of the human race, a transformation which expresses itself in the form of a general massacre. It is a struggle between two worlds, and we shall see which of the two shall succeed in obtaining the mastery. Were it otherwise this war would not be possible, and it would not be waged with the fury that distinguishes it from all others.

Gentlemen, the truth is that in this war, which was most certainly provoked by the Germans, we see the last attempt made by a single people to secure for itself a universal hegemony

If the German solider were to win today the first result would be that the same military force, which is the greatest in the world, would also be the greatest naval force, and there would be no more independence, no more liberty for any one in the world, not even for the great American democracy. If ever the day should come when one and the same State had domination not only on land but also on sea—the day on which the Roman Empire should be reconstituted in conformity with the affirmation once made by the Emperor William that the time would come when all men would be happy to call themselves German, just as formerly one exclaimed joyously, "Civis Romanus sum," then the free life of each one of us would be at an end.

Well, and what is the basis of this attempt that is being made? Is it founded on some higher state of civilization? Is it justified by a superiority of such a nature that it should have the right to dominate the whole world, with the rest of us content to run behind the conqueror in his triumphal car?

You will have noticed that M. Stare, who was compelled, of course, to deal with this subject—he did so very superficially, by the way—in his speech could do no more than declare that it would be an injustice to deny the Germans credit for their contribution to the common treasure of human civilization.

But who ever dreamed of denying them their due share of credit?

And what, after all, is this contribution of Germany's? Is it of finer quality than that produced by France, for instance, or than that of Italy, or than that furnished by the Anglo-Saxon races?

Is there a single hpyothesis among all the hypotheses forming the basis and the poetry of science; is there one of all the discoveries which have contributed to the progress—the material progress—of modern life; is there one among all the ideas that have roused the world to enthusiasm; is there one of all the creations of art which would be lost if we were to remove Germany's contribution? No, gentlemen, the treasure possessed by the human race would remain intact, a little reduced, to be sure, but in no wise diminished in quality. It would remain as it was before. What is there in the assets of Germany to set against the extraordinary productions of our neo-Latin civilization? One thing alone there is that is characteristic in Germanic culture, and that is its political organization, which to us is a puzzle.

How is it possible to reconcile an ultra-modern economic organization with a political organization dating from the Middle Ages? How reconcile a teaching so generalized, a material well-being so highly developed, with a political system which enables one man to declare, "My will is the highest law," or, "I owe my power not to the assent of the German people, but solely to the Divine mission with which I have been intrusted on earth"?

Such are the characteristics of German civilization, of the far-famed Kulture. And, gentlemen, that springs, unhappily, from the manner in which the unity of Germany has been formed.

If this German unity had sprung from the Liberal movement of 1848, a great new nation would have been added to the existing Liberal nations of Europe. But German unification is the product of Prussian "caporalism," with regard to which a very intelligent Teuton holding a high position remarked to me five or six months ago: "You are right, all you say is true; there is nothing more antipathetic than Prussian 'caporalism,' but it is invincible, and we are forced to accept it just as we accept the Deluge or the locust, just as we accept, in fact, all the ills that Fate may send us."

But, gentlemen, that is not the fact. While M. Diamandy was speaking of the battle of the Marne some one replied that it was just an engagement like any other. To which I retort: It was not a battle, it was an historic moment, it was the proof that even the brute force of "caporalism," in a State in which one man can proclaim that the highest law is his own will, may be vanquished by the armies of a democratic republic wherein abuse of liberty was mistaken by fools for moral decline and loss of virtue.

And if such is the meaning of the war now raging, how can it be supposed that it can end with the customary peace, the sort of peace in which so many gold-laced, decorated plenipotentiaries will discuss a lot of nothings around a green cloth? Can one imagine that it will end like a duel with button-tipped foils, in which the swordsman hit exclaims, "Touche!" and after shaking hands and putting the weapons in their case the two adversaries go off and drink to each other's health!

No, gentlemen, today it is a war of nations rather than a war of armies; the conscience of all the races is awakened; this war must and will go on until one of the two sides shall have been crushed in such a manner that the victor shall be able to impose his rule upon the vanquished. No other peace will be acceptable to the nations.

If Germany is victorious her rule will be the rule of the mailed fist, the reign of a single people chosen by God; if the others win—and they will—the law they will impose will be the law of justice, in order that the whole world may enjoy the benefits of civilization.

Such is the problem. But you will ask me: "What! Is Germany to disappear?" Who can imagine any such thing? It is Austria that might and should vanish away.

Austria ought to have disappeared long ago. When she has vanished from sight a general sigh of relief will be heard; every one will be glad that at last she has paid the price of centuries of wickedness, for you may search the pages of her history through and through and you shall not find that she has done good to any one of any sort, while many and many have been the sufferers from her treachery and her brutality. What would I not give to any one who should point out to me a single good action ever done by this monarchy?

And things being as they are, gentlemen, can you doubt on which side victory will rest? I forget who it was said just now that it was childish to introduce the idea of morality into international politics.

How slight must be his acquaintance with the philosophy of history. Individuals, like peoples, pay the price of the offenses they commit against morality. In the one case punishment follows immediately, in the other case it is delayed, but there would be no order in the universe, life would be without value were it not that we have the conviction of the existence of a moral law above us.

And if, gentlemen, the problem is as I see it; if the events through which we are passing are as I have attempted to describe them, how can one talk of neutrality? Is there a single State throughout the world which will not be affected, which will not be transformed by the results of this war? No, gentlemen, there is not one. But note this difference: There are some States which will suffer from the consequences of the war without power to have their say, because they let their sword rust in its scabbard; others there are which, while suffering no less severely from the effects of the conflict, will at least have a hearing; their utterance will either be that of the conqueror, who decides, or that of the vanquished, who, having done his duty, may rightly claim the respect of the victor.

Artistic Temperaments I Have Met

R. E. Johnston at seventeen was a violinist, but his vision of one day becoming a notable player faded when, as he expresses it, he heard "a real fiddler." In the last twenty-seven years Mr. Johnston has piloted the concert tours of Musin, Zelie Trebelli, Ysaye, Nordica, Pugno, Marteau, Gerardy, Plancon, Mary Garden and many others. His familiarity with the artistic temperament should be complete. Here he tells some of his views on what it is not, why, and the mistaken notion the public holds concerning a class of people who are merely human, once you really know them.

By R. E. Johnston

I NEVER hear the expression "artistic temperament" that I don't smile. So many people make use of the phrase who have only the faintest comprehension of what it means.

Artistic temperament is not a fit of temper, as so many erroneously suppose, or senseless jealousy or stubbornness or pique. Neither is it what numerous men and women of intelligence have incorrectly termed "monomania."

I ought to know, I suppose, what this thing is that folks label "artistic temperament," because for thirty years I have done business with it, played with it, and after office hours have helped to tuck it snugly and safely into bed.

And because I have come to understand a little about this elusive element which none of us can quite define, I regard it with the deepest respect.

From that violinist the American public remembers with such deep affection, Ovide Musin, who made a manager of me when I was scarcely eighteen, to Mary Garden, I have never had professional dealings with a musician who showed me an agravated case of personal idiosyncrasy.

Individual peculiarities I have encountered, yes; but downright crankiness, never. Call them grown-up children, if you will, these artists who compel admiration, but bear in mind that only a few belong to this class. My experience teaches me that artists who deserve to be so called seldom fuss without reason.

OVIDE Musin, artist to the tips of his versatile fingers, had no time for nonsense. He was a kindly man, considerate, with a healthy appetite and the normal demand for sleep; and he could play billiards with the best experts of his generation.

And brave—brave as a lion, was Musin. I recall the first long overland stagecoach trip I took in California with Musin and Zelie Trebelli, one of the foremost contraltos of her day. We were some miles north of San Francisco, rushing down a mountain trail behind six horses. We learned afterward that our driver had tarried too long where stage drivers were wont to, and had lost control over the animals, who were doing their best to keep all of us on a few feet of rough roadway along the edge of a precipice.

Our attention was at length drawn to the danger by the careening of the coach. Trebelli, who had a seat on what I might term the bad side, was the first to look out of the window. What she saw was too much for any normal nerve—a sheer fall of 7,000 feet! In the twinkling of an eye the prima donna's hair turned from a lovely brown to pure white. If this sounds like exaggeration, please do not scoff at me. I confess I was dazed.

But did Trebelli give 'way to hysterics? She did not. And did Musin throw a fit? Not the slightest symptom of one.

The singer merely remained quite limp. Musin sitting alongside, put a protecting arm about her shoulders and spoke some encouraging words to her. Two brave souls, I call them.

THROUGHOUT the ten years that followed I met and managed dozens of eminent musicians—singers and instrumentalists. But none was superior, as artist or man, to Eugen Ysaye, the Belgian violinist.

Never in my many years of business with the Belgian violinist did we have a word of dispute. He left everything to me in the commercial end of our enterprise, and even consulted me, sometimes, on the artistic.

During my first visit to Ysaye at his home in Brussels he played to me his entire repertoire—all in one night, in a room total without light. Perhaps that is "artistic temperament." If it is more musicians should have some of it.

In the end I suggested that he select the Bruch Scotch Fantasie and the B Minor No. 3 of Saint-Saens for his American debut. I think all who recall the instant successes he gained must appreciate that these compositions were the ones the public wished to hear Ysaye play.

WELL do I remember the New York debut of the French pianist, Raoul Pugno. He was a magnificent performer. If he had only some of this "artistic temperament" we hear so much about!

Pugno's first appearance was at one of the Sunday night concerts I was giving in the Metropolitan Opera House during the winter of 1897.

First I saw his protruding abdomen, then his beard, next his spectacles, and last the sheets of music he carried to the piano and placed before him on the rack. My heart dropped until I feared it would roll under my seat. I wasn't surprised that he failed to "get" his audience. You couldn't blame it entirely on the music he insisted on having to look at. It was just the entire combination—spectacles, beard and the rest.

Pol Plancon, the basso, whose art was the most superb we have known, was another artist free from unreasonable peculiarities to be shied at by manager or public. Nordica was another. Great artist though she unquestionably was, she never let me discover any traces of temperamental disturbance. She possessed the most ample fund of good humor, and had only one hobby, so far as her work was concerned; that was exactitude in keeping her appointments.

Gerardy, a 'cellist whom we shall always remember, was one of the sensible sort; fond of his music, of his audiences, and of keeping his word.

Mary Garden, too, has never bothered me with whatever "artistic temperament" she may be reputed to have. I have known her to put up with utmost hardship—from an artist's point of view—with nothing more formidable than a philosophic smile.

I SUPPOSE some readers will accuse me of glazing over true conditions. But I want to relate one experience which should prompt a few wideawake musical people to smile; perhaps even to indulge in a laugh.

I managed Vladimir de Pachmann for an entire season and never once met him!

I am told that this very celebrated pianist has an artistic temperament, and doubtless he has. We have read and heard too many stories about his eccentricities not to credit some of them. We know, for example, that de Pachmann often talks to his audience when he is playing some of his loveliest phrases; that he scolds them, and that he indulges in certain unusual mannerisms which permit the label "artistic temperament" to be pinned to his coat.

But inasmuch as I was engaged to represent de Pachmann, on this particular tour, by the piano firm whose make of instrument he played, it was not imperative that I should personally know him. Which keeps intact my record concerning never having personally encountered artistic temperament.

ISADORA Duncan had one peculiarity that might be set down to artistic temperament—it was a mania for having a taxicab always at her disposal day and night, no matter whether she had any immediate use for it or not. She might be spending the afternoon peacefully in her own home. Nevertheless, the taxi was always waiting at the door. The end of the first month of my managing Miss Duncan brought me a taxicab bill for nearly $1,500.

The temperamental tendency of Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, consists in an occasional unrestrainable desire to play over and over again some particular musical phrase. I have been in his home when he would repeat a single combination of notes on a piano for so long a time that I was seized with a desire to jump out of the window. Some day, perhaps, I shall meet the artistic temperament face to face. So far it has given me a wide berth.

A Lively Session Of The Duma

By Charles Johnston

The mails from Archangelsk have just brought reports of a very entertaining session of the Duma, on February 24, at which that fine old Conservative, Mr. Purishkevitch, paid his compliments to three of the Ministers, two of whom were seated on the Ministerial bench. But before Mr. Purishkevitch took the floor one or two interesting questions were raised. Deputy Ratchkovski, who represents the Government of Kovno, just north of Poland, spoke in support of a bill to remove restrictions on Poles. He spoke of the part that Poland had played in the war, asserting that grievous actuality darkened faith in the future:

"In sipte of the ideals which have been proclaimed, the Poles in Russia are still subject to restrictive laws, both in relation to Government service and in relation to land owing. If Russian society has reached the conviction that the Poles are a trustworthy element, deserving confidence, then there can be only one answer: the direct and sincere equalization of the Poles with other citizens. But the Government maintains silence, and our hopes rest only on the representatives of the people. Our projected law was introduced on September 2 of last year, but in the course of five months it has not been reported to the Duma." Mr. Ratchkovski asked permission to bring this bill to the notice of the Duma. This proposal was accepted.

Mr. Antonoff of the Octobrist Party, who advocated the program of the Czar's manifesto of October, 1905, warmly supported the bill on the fight against bribery.

"The Government has published an ordinance providing for temporary measures for the punishment of any one offering bribes, but leaving an open question the abolition of administrative guarantees. The result is somewhat onesided. The person who gives a bribe to an official is liable to punishment, but criminal proceedings against the official cannot be instituted without permission from the authorities.

"Throughout all Russia the question of bribery is in the air. Every one says that it is impossible to get seats in the railroad carriages without bribes, and at such a time no obstacles should be put in the way of proceedings against bribery. Therefore we are introducing a bill for the removal of administrative guarantees."

The Duma voted to send this bill to the Committee on Law Reforms.

Deputy Purishkevitch, a member of the Extreme Right, who is at issue on several points with his colleagues, Markoff, 2d, and Levashoff, said:

"While we are engaged in discussion here, on the western front great events are taking place which may bring the final decision in the great world war. At the same time our enemy stands, not on the frontier of our empire, but far within its borders. And the hour is near when, whether on our part or on his, the decisive advance will begin. And at such a time we are engaged in discussions which have little in common with the declaration of the Government and with the speech of the Minister for foreign Affairs [Mr. Sazonoff.] This would matter litle if party strife had not burst out. The root of the evil of what has happened here during two days consists, it seems to me, in a confusion of the ideas of what is necessary and what is possible.

"Who will deny the truth of most of what was said in the tribune by Milyukoff, Shidlovski, Ephremoff, and even Chkheidze In all the speeches there was much sincerity and sacred truth which should renew our national organism. For whoever would allow himself at the present moment to say that all should be as it was before would fall under the condemnation not only of his contemporaries but also of future generations.

* * *

Who will deny that we need changes, reforms, that we need to renew the heavy air of Russia's internal life? When you look into Russian actuality, you understand that things cannot go on in this way. And may my party colleague Markoff, 2d, forgive me. Without initiative on the part of the nation, however many mistakes it may make, without the Zemstvo unions, without the municipal and a series of other sanitary organizations, Russia could not fight, as she is fighting at present, and the fate of our wounded soldiers would be better if it was left wholly to the officials of the War Office. [Applause.]

"What is happening in the interior of Russia leads to melancholy meditations. I shall begin with a strange and laughable fact. May the President of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Sturmer, for give me. Is this the time for the fountain of eloquence with which he has inundated all the Ministries, visiting them and relating his program to them? Act, but do not say what you are going to do! He reminds me of the heroes of those novelists who describe the character of their heroes, but, thanks to their lack of talent, it becomes evident from the action of the story that the hero does not in the least respond to this character. [Applause and exclamations of approval.] Let me call to your memories certain immortal pages of Gogol's great creation: 'On his arrival he set forth to pay visits to all of the officials of the town. He paid his respects to the Governor, then he betook himself to the Deputy Governor, then to the Procurator, then to the President of the Chamber, to the Police Commissioner, to the Controller, to the Superintendent of Government Works. He even paid his respects to the inspector of the Board of Health, to the City Architect, and then sat for a long time in his cab, wondering who else he might visit.' [Applause and laughter.] It is the comic side of life to talk about programs. But this is, of course, a trifle in comparison with the weighty phenomena of internal life which give us cause for such serious thought.

"Is it normal that, thanks to a whole

(Continued on Page 9)

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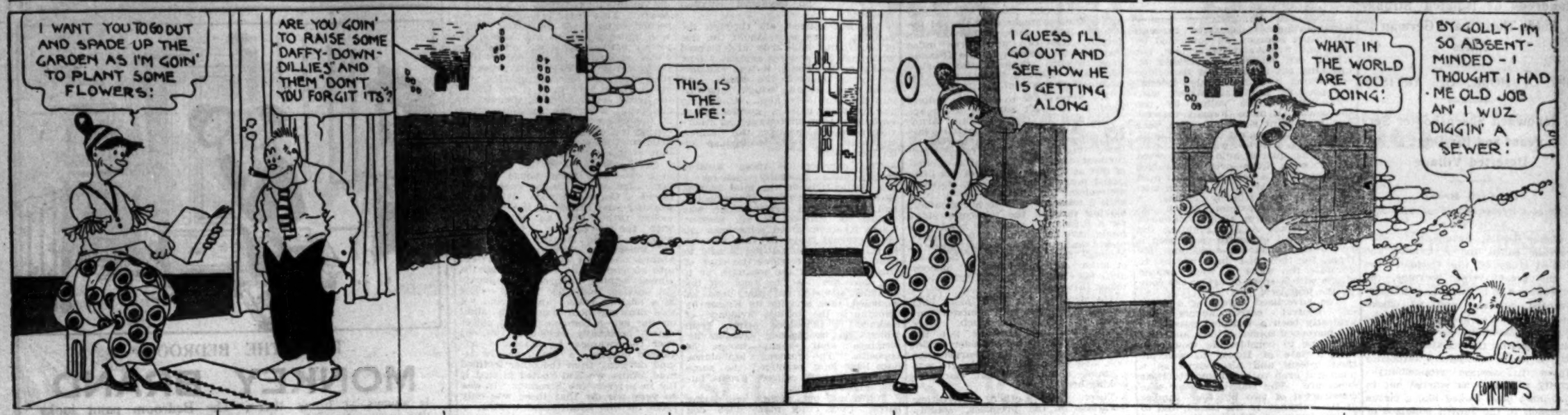
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



Taste as to Eating

What Some Humans Eat and Really Enjoy

In these times of the high cost of meats, did you ever think of the edibles of the "other half"?

Is there anything more repulsive in eating a snail than the winkle? The clean, white flesh of the frog is also quite as inviting as that of many brids eaten whose diet is similar.

Many stranger things than frogs and snails are eaten by the inhabitants of distant lands. The blacks of Central Africa esteem as dainties a species of fat, white grub found beneath the bark of trees, and their Kaffir cousin looks upon rats as a valuable article of diet. In most African villages pariah dogs are cooked and eaten.

Many curious dishes are beloved of the natives of the various republics of South America. The Indians of the Amazon bake and eat snake. Bearmeat is enjoyed by those inhabiting the Andes uplands, and has been pronounced excellent by hunters.

In the Chilian markets there may be seen heaps of small, immature octopi, fated to be made into soup, and also bundles of seaweed, which is stewed and served as a vegetable, and highly esteemed for its valuable tonic and blood-cleansing properties.

Like the French, the Chilians eat the legs of large frogs, which may be caught or reared. Prickly seaurchins, called by the natives "erizos," are eaten raw, as are also large mussels, called "choros."

There are no rabbits indigenous to Chili, but the place of that useful little animal is taken by the common pussy-cat, who is frequently made into "cazuela," a native dish, which is something of a soup and a stew.

Many a traveller, lunching at some wayside inn of Chili, on inquiring the ingredients of the appetizing dish he has just consumed has been told, to his horror:

"Gato piquante, senor" (savory cat)!

The plains of Argentina are sometimes visited by hordes of locusts, which consume every living green thing in their path. They are in turn consumed by the inhabitants, without, however, making much difference to the huge swarms.

A Lively Session Of The Duma

(Continued from Page 8)

series of outside influences, the Ministers engage in a game of leapfrog, of which we are witnesses? [Applause.] Where are the causes of this menacing and melancholy phenomenon which will later, of course, have a true valuation set on it? The reason is that we have Ministers but we have no united Cabinet which could adopt a program, whether agreeable or disagreeable to us, but that all should stand for one and one for all. [Noisy applause and expressions of approval.]

"Is it right that, at a time when on our frontiers and even within the empire our brothers are shedding their blood, that at such a time it is impossible to paralyze German intrigues and subterranean influences?' [Prolonged and vociferous applause.]

Turning to Mr. Khvostsoff, (the Minister of the Interior,) who was seated on the Ministerial bench, Mr. Purishkevitch said:

"Can you, my honored friend and party colleague, be sure that, at a time when you are taking sharp and energetic measures to paralyze and liquidate the German landed interest, you are safe from underground forces using one or another specious pretext? Are you certain that you will not fall then beneath the blow? [Prolonged applause.] I do not know whether it is a fact or not, but how galling to our Russian national consciousness it is that they give us money only on condition that in our arsenals and munition factories no German mechanics shall be employed, since every German may be a traitor, may betray our secrets. [Applause.]

"Was the question of the refugees—I take it from a whole series of stormy questions—rightly handled, when only the pitiful organization of Zubchaninoff existed? Those who saw the flood of refugees passing through, who heard the moaning of the children who filled the woods, who saw the peassantry, deprived of their horses, dragging themselves along on foot or clinging to the buffers of railroad carriages; could such a one say anything else than the non possumus of governmental power? All this is disturbing and impossible to characterize.

"Then the Polish question. * * * We already hear voices that we should suspect the loyalty of the Poles. A tragic fate. I was an enemy of the Poles, but now I am their greatest friend, for I have seen how valiantly the Poles have acted—and may every one act as valiantly! (Expressions of approval.) They fought and died side by side with our Russian soldiers.

"Does not every Russian understand who is really to blame that our valiant and excellent army did not march, half a year ago, with standards unfurled and with triumphant tread through the Brandenburger Thor but remains instead at Riga and Dwinsk? The root of the evil lies in the wretched inadequacy and unpreparedness of the Russian railway system. There was a time at the beginning of the campaign, when we had plenty of munitions and weapons, and, if the railway system had been ready then, believe me that after the defeat of the Germans in the battle of Warsaw, we should have gone far beyond the German frontiers. But our lack of a proper railway system held us back. And he who opposed its construction, he who built up the budgets of former years on the drunkenness of the people, he who at best held the viewpoint, not of a statesman but of a midwife, is most to blame. I shall not mention his name. You all know who it is.

"We may have different views and divergent national ideals, but there, beyond the frontier, the keenness of our contests and our difference of view will be falsely interpreted, will be understood to prove that Russia is passing through a period of party discord and cannot, therefore, hold back her insolent enemy. This is thinkable in the future. And in the future, of course, what I have spoken of must be cleared up. But at this moment you all know with what eagerness they are waiting for this Imperial Duma there, at the front; how they wish that all the evil of bribery, of which we have spoken today, that all the disorder that keeps our armies from advancing should be done away with. It is hard to realize the hopes that are set upon the Imperial Duma, and from the walls of the Tauris Palace must go forth such a voice of valor that all may know that the Duma is united in a single spirit of will and victory. At this moment * * * and when the great cry of victory goes forth, when the elections for the sixth and seventh Duma come, I shall affirm that I believed that future Dumas would not have the character of the present. Whatever may be the action of the Administration on the electors, the Duma will be, not what the authorities wish, but what the nation wishes." (Applause..)

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FORTIFIED ISLANDS IN PRIPET SWAMPS

Hundreds of Isolated Strongholds That Guard German Lines

ONE A HOME OF ARTISTS

A Renowned Sharpshooter Sergeant and His Dog; a Deserted Village

By Cyril Brown

(Special Correspondence of The New York Times.)

Pinsk, Russia, February 19.—The program called for a minute and detailed study of the German lines in the great Pripet swamps, the investigation to be pushed to the most advanced outposts, and, as official assurances were given that there would be absolutely no danger involved—barring the possibility of wet feet, for which the military authorites refused to assume reponsibility—secretly relieved, you started out in what must have looked like a circus procession to the Jewish populace of Pinsk, who crowded the streets to see their first free show under German occupation, a string of ten two-seated native Russian droschkas filled with neutrals, staff officers, regimental officers and retinues of servants.

Now a rickety Russian one-hoss shay was never your notion of feasible rapid transit through swamps, but after many visits to the German armies one comes to realize that there's always method in their madness; and so the correspondential caravan crosses the Pina River on a sturdy pile bridge and continues down a broad corduroy road atop of a great mud dam which soldiers are still building in the general direction of Moscow. They have only got about three-quarters of a mile from shore with it, but a plank road supported on piles, wide enough for two columns to pass comfortably, continues for another half mile, at the end of which we are ordered to get out and walk.

The going now is over a narrow plank footbridge, about two feet wide; and where this footbridge commences you see an interesting illustration of German thoroughness, caution, and safety-first spirit—a large board sign painted in large legible letters as follows:

FORBIDDEN
FOR HORSEBACK RIDERS
AND VEHICLES.

You couldn't imagine any equestrain or teamster who would be fool enough to try and get anywhere by that two-foot footbridge, but the Germans never take any chances even about the most obvious things. They were certainly taking no chances about having dead or damaged neutral correspondents on their hands, for when we came to the first half-way blockhouse the Bavarian Captain who led us, and whose command we were visiting, gave orders to the non-commissioned officer in charge to telephone back to the "observation post" and order them to watch closely for Russian patrols between 2 and 4.30 p.m., reporting at once if any were sighted.

On a Fortified Island

After hiking another quarter of a mile we came to the first fortified island. A tall signpost, with a readable sign on top, announced that it was the "Dardanellen Stellung," or Dardanelles position. This was worth studying as giving a clue to the curious character of swamp fighting. The "Dardanellen Stellung" is a mud island some 50 feet long by 30 at the widest diameter. The Bavarians had fortified it with four squatty blockhouses, each about 15 feet square. The blockhouses were sheathed on the outside with tar roofing paper to keep out rain, snow, and cold. They had further fortified it by "digging a moat" around the island, which meant by blasting and otherwise removing the ice for thirty feet all around. And they had still further fortified it by laying ten girdles of barbed wire entanglements around their tight little island, half of the barbed wire under water, the other half projecting above the ice. Machine guns added the finishing touch to the "Dardanellen Stellung," which could be defended by a handful of men against attacks from any point of the compass.

There are hundreds of similar island strongholds scattered through the Pripet swamps, all connected by telephone wires and footbridges, but which can be quickly isolated by knocking out a section of footbridge or choking it with "Spanish riders," as portable sectional barbed wire entanglements are called by the Germans. Of more human interest was the quaint sight here of a German soldier hanging out the family washing on a barbed wire line.

Another quarter-mile walk toward the Russian lines over footbridges brought us to a second fortified mud island. The garrison of a dozen men included two Munich artists, a sculptor, and a painter, which explained the sign on their blockhouse. "Artists Home Ada." Fighting the Russians had evidently not been a very time-consuming pastime for them, for they had had leigure to decorate the walls of their swamp studio with a score of art works done on the premises.

The advertised advent of a drove of neutral correspondents had evidently been a welcome novelty to the marooned soldier-artists, and they had gone to considerable trouble to erect a Gate of Honor to welcome their guests and also serve as a memorial arch to commemorate their departure. The Gate of Honor was constructed of two by four lumber at the entrance to the island, and to further grace it, Sculptor Rauschl of Munich had modeled a heroic snow bust of the Kaiser on a square snow pedestal five feet high, with a thick screen of tall swamp reeds as a background. Over the Gate of Honor they had fastened a placard decorated with the Bavarian colors, blue and white, and bearing the following engrossed verses:

Seid uns Willkommen an diesem Ort,
Ihr maenner der Presse vom gedruckten Wort:
Kommt und seht wie die Dinge hier liegen.
Und urteilt selbst ob wir zu besiegen:
Wir sind auch nicht die "verruchten Barbaren."
Sondern "zahme Landsturm Bajuwaren."
Die treu beschuetzen mit starker Hand
KAISER KOENIG, UND VATERLAND

Which, roughly translated, rather amusingly runs:

Welcome to this place, you men of the press, of the printed word; come and see how things look out here, and judge for yourselves whether we can be beaten; also, we aren't "the accursed barbarians" but "gentle, tame Landsturn Bavarians" who loyally guard with their strong hand Kaiser, King, and Fatherland.

But even this didn't exhaust the efforts of the Munich artists. Out on the ice, twenty feet from the island they had reared a snow bust of Hindenburg, with two snow cannon in front of it.

A Hero of the Swamps

A further walk of half a mile over rickety planks supported by slender piles driven into the ooze brought us to the last German island stronghold in the chain, the most advanced outpost. It was a replica of the "Dardanellen Stellung," except that there were twenty layers of barbed wire entanglements wrapped around the waist of the island instead of ten, that the garrison was twice as strong, the machine guns twice as numerous, and the minature trenches around the blockhouses (which I failed to mention when describing the Dardanelles Redoubt) had been built out almost as formidably as their big brothers on land. This was a real danger spot, particularly exposed and liable to nocturnal over-ice surprise attacks by the Russians, for it was a thorn in the flesh of the Russian lines, and this largely on account of the daredevil Bavarian Sergeant who was commandant of the island fortress.

His fame was more than local. It extended up and down the line. His name was known throughout the division. I had heard about this mad Bavarian a score of times in Pinsk. He was spoken of admiringly as "the most famous man in the divison." He was a sharpshooter hailing from the Bavarian highlands, a keen-eyed chamois hunter, who found hunting Russians in the Pripet swamps equally good sport. He was a source of pride and constant anxiety to his superiors, because they never knew what crazy madcap stunt he would try to pull off next.

"We try to put the brakes on him, but we can't hold him. He goes off on expeditions on his own hook, without waiting for orders," one of them laughingly told me. "He likes nothing better than to start out on a dark night with a little expedition of his own, one or two other daredevils, and roam around the swamps, hunting for stray Russian patrols, and he has a particular passion for setting fire to the haystacks over toward the Russian lines. Some nights he has actually gone two and three miles through the swamps to the Russian lines, worked through the barbed wire, and returned safely with his 'trophies' of the hunt."

We were eager to see this unique hero, for I don't suppose there are many men in the German Army whom superior officers "can't hold," and whose hobbies are humored by those higher up. We found him furthest east, standing on a mound of dirt at the extreme tip of his little island nearest the Russians, standing motionless for minutes at a time with a telescope rifle to his shoulder, looking through the telescope sight for a Russian to show his head. He might have been alone in his Bavarian mountains, stalking the sportive chamois, for all the notice he took of either correspondents or officers, until his Captain inquired, "Any luck today, Etteler?"

He dropped his rifle just long enough to answer, with a modest embarrassed grin, "Not much. Herr Hauptmann," and then he put the telescopic rifle to his shoulder again, his face resumed its sharpshooter look, and not another word. He was a mild, almost sheepish, harmless looking hero.

There were other interesting Bavarians on the premises, notably one of them who seemed to be trying to dig a hole clear through the island. He stood up to his knees in water, with only his head showing above the surface of the island. The Captain inquired what he was doing.

"Digging a beer cellar, Herr Hauptmann," the bearded one answered proudly.

Other Bavarians were less profitably employed in strengthening their blockhouses, filling gunnybags with mud, building ramparts of the mud bags, putting out a few more miles of barbed wire around the island, dynamiting the ice, and otherwise strengthening their stronghold. The work of fortifying the Pinsk sector never ceases. It has been going on for over five months; and it looked as if it would continue till the end of the war.

A Blockhouse on Piles

After we had walked a mile back toward shore, we took a small footbridge running at right angles, which connected the main artery with an outlying "Stutzpunct," a second type of swamp fortification. This type, built where no natural mud island happens to sprout in the swamps, consists of a large stocky blockhouse supported on thick piles. Around it, a ring of piles is driven supporting a wooden platform ten to fifteen feet wide.

On this wooden ring platform around the blockhouse the Germans build a trench; first a wall of earth or sandbags, then a wall of heavy timbers, then wooden mold into which mud and dirt are poured, like ice cream into a mold and allowed to harden. The result is a first class trench on stilts. Barbed wire is interwoven among the heavy supporting piles, both over and under water, so that no enemy can either dive or crawl through and possibly blow the establishment up from underneath. Further out, twenty rings of barbed wire entanglements are planted. A drawbridge conected this little fort on piles with the footbridge. It could be quickly drawn up in case of attack, thus completely isolating the "Stutzpunkt." Some cavalrymen stood in these curious overwater trenches, by the machine guns, looking over the waste of snow and swamp to the distant patch of woods that marked the advanced Russian positions.

We had noticed all through the swamps curious signs about the size of advertising billboards, and painted with huge red squares against yellow backgrounds. These, it was explained to us, marked the limits and boundaries within which machine gun fire was to be kept. Under no circumstances must a gunner shoot beyond his particular target, as otherwise he would endanger the German troops at the next blockhouse or fortified island.

The garrison of these isolated swamp posts generally includes a dog, particularly on the mud islands. Etteler, the Bavarian sharpshooter, had a wirehaired terrier which was almost as famous as his master, whom it accompanied sometimes on his nocturnal raids to the Russian lines. This unneutral dog is said to have learned to retrieve the caps of Russians shot in the swamps, or if the caps are lost to tear off the shoulder straps from the dead or wounded, thus serving its Kaiser by bringing in the telltale evidence of cockade or shoulder strap, from which the intelligence division determines what enemy troops lie opposite. The famous ambulance dogs have long practiced the same trick, only, of course, from humanitarian motives.

When not out nights on daring patrol raids, this many-sided dog devotes his time and energy to patrolling the island and watching for rats as relentlessly as his master for Russians. His twolegged comrades in arms said that "Mietze" had already successfully rid the island of rats.

And still we hadn't exhausted the possibilities of the Pripet swamps. A long walk through a maze of intersecting footbridges brought us back to the Pina which we crossed on a quaint ferry consisting of a raftlike platform across two long rowboats, and with a bearded Bavarian armed with a long pole as Charon. Like a dog on a chain, the barge was kept from being swept down stream by a cable and pulley running over a stout wire stretched across the river.

In a Deserted Village

Half an hour's drive north-easterly along the railway brought us to a village—one of those typical villages consisting of poor thatched huts strung along the main highway only and rambling on sometimes for miles. Polish and Russian villages now logically divided into two classes according as the retreating Russians did or didn't have time to burn them down. This one belonged in the second category of the spared, but it was uncannily silent and lonely. No lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea either at curfew or any other time, nor does any chicken ever cross the road more, nor any hog gladden your eye. There isn't even a dog left in the place, let alone men, women, and children. Even the religious shrine at the crossroads was empty; both Christ and cross were gone from the little square outhouse painted in dark blue stripes against sombre gray.

On the outskirts of this desolation, in a one-story farm house on the very edge of the dismal swamps, we found a German Prince living and working—the Prince of S———. He looked rather like an Englishman, with the suggestion of sideboard wiskers, reddish brown finely pointed mustaches and one of those absurd one-piece eyeglasses screwed into his right eye. He was elegantly, almost foppishly attired in a smartly cut uniform and wore his cap cocked at a slightly rakish angle. And yet this drawing-room figure was right on the job—a competent front officer—and personally conducted us out over the swamps to his most advanced outpost, a small narrow island differing from the other fortified mud affairs we had visited in that it lay in a river, the Strumen. It was so very narrow that there was only room for one longitudinal trench.

The Prince inspected it minutely, ordered changes here and there, pointed out how the island could be fortified still stronger here and there, ordered a false alarm with all men at their posts to repel an imaginary Russian "Ueberfall," but his chief solicitude was for the physical welfare of his men.

"What is there to eat today?" his Exalted Highness asked.

"Tea and marmalade for supper, Durchlaucht," they answered.

"Taste good" he inquired.

"Jawohl, Durchlaucht," they chorused.

My last impression of the Pripet swamps was of the graceful slender figure of the youngish Prince exposed on the highest point of the little island pointing out with his gold-handled cane the Russian positions three miles away.

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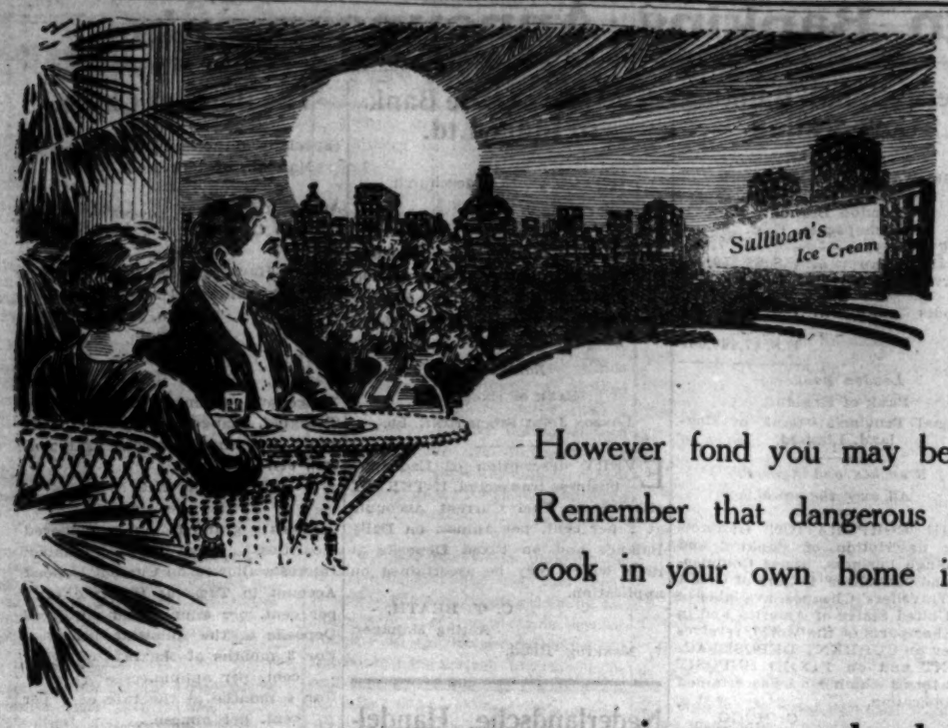

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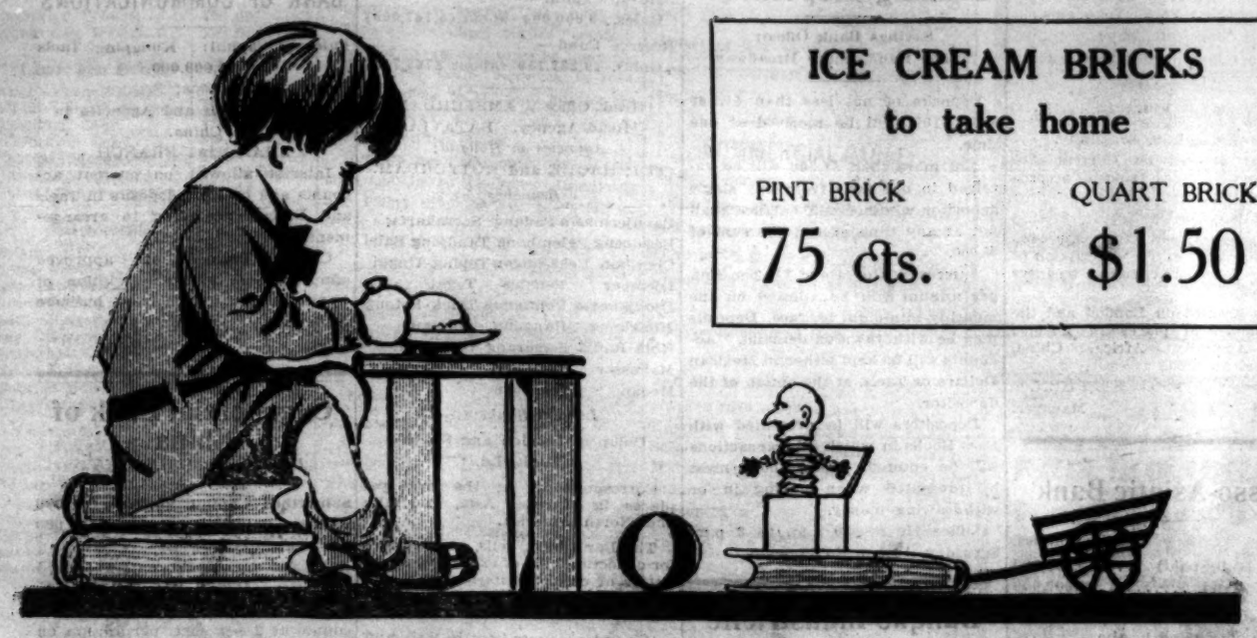

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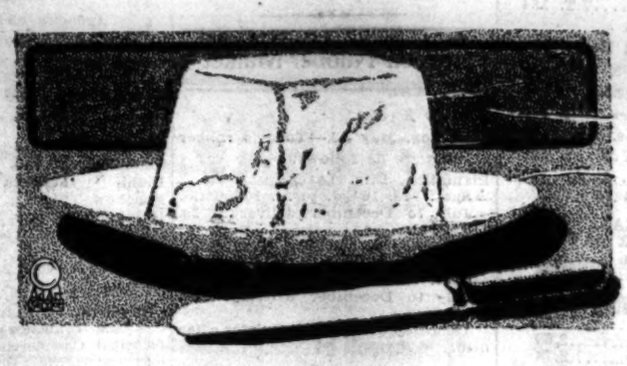
PINT BRICK	QUART BRICK
75 cts.	$1.50



Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road

CHEMICAL SUPERVISION.

Chemical supervision is the policy governing our production. We believe in it because we find that we can offer the results of our outlay in the value of our goods. Further, we find it profitable to employ a staff of practical testers to inspect and report upon every factory-produced batch of material, be it paint, varnish, enamel, colour or oil.

VARNISHES by W. H. C. are renowned for the super-excellent qualities for which scientific resource and unrivalled facilities are largely responsible.

FALCONITE A super-elastic Enamel, remarkable for its ever mirror-like brilliance, permanence of colour and durability.

SYNOLEO The chemically perfect Oil Bound Distemper. Thinned with cold water only and is as washable as an oil paint.

FADELESS GREEN The most permanent green produced, withstands the strongest sun without bleaching or blackening. In shade No. 5 packed in 7 lb. nett tins mixed ready for use.

Will you write us for further particulars of these and other materials of our manufacture.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd. WHC

2a Kiukiang Road

SHANGHAI

F. C. BANHAM,
Manager in the Far East.

WHY are the doctors so busy? are the hospitals so full?

BECAUSE people will not be careful about their food, more especially the milk supply.

CARNATION CREAM

from contented cows

Is Absolutely Pure

The sleek, healthy cows that give the milk from which **Carnation Cream** is made, drink clear, pure, sparkling waters from the mountains of the North Pacific Coast.

The tins are hermetically sealed to ensure the wholesomeness of their contents.

Besides absolute purity and richness, the flavour of the Cream cannot be excelled.

Best for the Table **Best for Cooking**

In its Purity There's Safety

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

ARE YOU A HYPOCRITE?

THE CHINA PRESS
Is printed on paper bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 13, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.70
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1930
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-3—Tls.	6.15
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. ...$	8.44
Peking Bar	420
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.28
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476⅜
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-2⅜
London	Demand	3-2 11/16
India	T.T.	240
Paris	T.T.	455
Paris	Demand	455⅛
New York	T.T.	76⅛
New York	Demand	76⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	71¼
Japan	T.T.	65⅞
Batavia	T.T.	184

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-3⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-4
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-4⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-4⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	481
New York	4 m-s.	79½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

	£1—Hk. Tls.	5.66
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.98
,, ,,	1—Marks	4.09
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.67
,, ,,	1—Rupees	2.63
,, ,,	1—Roubles	2.73
,, ,,	1—Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 7/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 13, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 27.25
Shanghai-Malay (ord.) Tls. 6.50
Direct Business Reported
Waterworks debs. 6% 1909 Tls. 98.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 9.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 13, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
S. M. C. 5½% Debs. Tls. 90.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 27.00 cash

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bissett and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

During the past week business has been practically suspended on account of the Spring Races, the Exchange being closed at 11 a.m. on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant. No daily quotations were issued on these days. There were indications of a reaction in the rates of certain Rubbers, but the recovery of the market generally was not sustained on the re-opening of the Exchange today. Business continues very dull indeed.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
192 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little & Co., write as follows in their weekly Silk Market Report:—

White Silk.—We again have no business to report.

Given a good crop and considering the high exchange ruling, added to the plobable very considerable curtailment of credits, both here and in the interior, tael prices should open at a considerable decline.

Export from Shanghai Season 1915-1916

	White bales	Yellow bales	Total bales
From 1st June to date,	24,850	13,763	38,613
Against corresponding period White Silk, to Europe &c., in 80 catty Bales White Silk, to America in picul Bales 1914 1915	12,937	15,583	28,520
1913 1914	30,299	20,160	50,459
1915, 1916 piculs.			
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk			12,400
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk			13,900
Settlements for America, White			12,700
			39,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk			500
Yellow Silk			1,000
Visible Supply for season to date			40,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk			500

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 12.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 10¼d. to 2s. 10d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 2s. 11d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Very quiet.

Last Quotation, London, May 11:
Spot: 2s. 11d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 3s. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quieter after firm.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital .... Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital..... Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3-'15) Tls. 9.069.647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Tong Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch; 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYNOS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	,,	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital	H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,357,350
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 12.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M.B. f. o. b.	140	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	156	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	34	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex. Warehouse f. o.b. (1s. Extra in flask)	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	36	6
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	0	0	17¼
Standard Tin (Cash)	198	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	95	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	28	0	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	197	10	0

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$695 B.
Chartered	£53
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 S.
Cathay, pref.	6½ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 B.
North China	175 S.
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$157 B.
Hongkong Fire	$393 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 125.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	97s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16½ S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½ S.
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$110 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Wharf	$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 99 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 98 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 107½ S.
International	Tls. 65 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee	Tls. 35 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 86 S.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 S.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106 S.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$103 S.
Green Island	$9 B.
Langkats	Tls. 27 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$14½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$7.10 B.
Weeks	$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15 S.
Amherst	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4½
Consolidated	Tls. 3.60
Dominion	Tls. 14
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22.
Kamunting	Tls. 9.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 20
Karan	Tls. 18½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19.
Padang	Tls. 15¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12 S.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.15 X.D.
Seekee	Tls. 10¾ S.
Semambu	Tls. 2
Senawang	Tls. 22
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.40
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungaia	Tls. 3.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 14
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping	Tls. 3.15.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12¼.
Tebong	Tls. 22½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 91 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 288¾.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 12 was 118 tons."

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

The paucity of demand for imports and almost entire absence of clearance of cargo for the interior, has seldom, if ever, been equalled since the worst period of the Boxer rebellion. The Chinese dealers can give no coherent reason for the present apathetic markets beyond vague references to politics. After all, however, China has seldom been without a "critical political situation" for more than a few months together during sixteen years past, and yet business has carried on somehow, through far worse times than appear to exist, from mere surface indications, at the present time.

In the last few weeks undoubtedly the rise in exchange has had considerable effect in keeping demand for imports in check until some sort of stability in the silver market would appear to have arrived, but this is not sufficient to account for the deadness of the market, as clearances throughout the spring have been on a far smaller scale even than the modest figures of 1915, while they have now almost reached the vanishing point.

Very Small Stocks

The total stock of piece goods of all denominations carried, is only 4¼ million pieces, and future commitments of the market must be upon the most modest scale; however, in 1904, the year prior to the mad buying era that followed, stocks had sunk to below 3 million pieces.

Exports for the month of March from the United Kindom to Hongkong and China are mailed privately as followed:—

	In 1916	In 1915	In 1914
Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards	8.0	11.6	24.6
Plain Cottons (Bleached) in millions of yards	19.6	10.2	25.9
Dyed and Coloured Cottons in millions of yards	9.2	6.4	13.2
Printed Cottons in millions of yords	.6	.7	2.7

Grey Shirtings Generally.—We are again without particulars of any private sales of these goods, there being apparently sufficient in the auction offerings to supply the present small requirements of the market. Prices at auction were in most cases lower than the previous week but 12 lbs. 36 ins. cloths showed better results on the whole.

White Shirtings. A hand to mouth business continues for some of the smaller Yangtsze ports and we hear of the following sales: Gold Nine Horses at Tls. 6.50, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.65, Cash at Tls. 5.27½, Nine "Chang" at Tls. 5.25, and Two Butterflies at Tls. 5.00.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—No private transactions have been made public. At auction considerable weakness was shown at the earlier sales but a good deal of lost ground was recovered at the Yuen Fong sale today.

Cotton and Yarns

Cotton.—Our local market owing to the vagaries of exchange, continues in a very unsettled condition. Quotations are quite nominal, viz, Tungchow at Tls. 22.20 to Tls. 23.00, Steam Ginned Tls. 21½, and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 21.00 to Tls. 21.50. The future of the market rather depends more on the course of exchange than the actual demand.

Reuter cables the Liverpool quotations as follows: Middling American at 8.29d., Egyptian at 11.33d. and Bengal Cotton at 6.15d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—The drop in exchange from 37⅛d. 35/16d. on the 10th instant somewhat stimulated the enquiry for these spinnings and a certain amount of business was done, prices reported being as follows:—

12's 150 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 85.00.

14's 400 Bales Phœnix at Tls. 84.50 and 300 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 87.00 to Tls. 87.50

16's 1,500 Bales Anchor at Tls. 85.00 to Tls. 86.50 and Tls. 88.50, 3,500 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 87.50 to Tls. 88.50, 300 Bales Phœnix at Tls. 86.00, 300 Bales Wedding Chop at Tls. 85.50 to Tls. 89.00, 300 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 89.00.

20's 1,000 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 98.00.

Indian Yarn.—Market weaker with fairly heavy sales reported in the following, prices being about Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 below those of last week.

No. 10s.—100 Bales Empress Mills at Tls. 72.75, 100 Bales Tea Carrier at Tls 72.75, 300 Bales Swadeshi Koes at Tls. 79.00, and 500 Bales Tricumdass (Ring) at Tls. 70.00.

No 12's.—275 Bales China at Tls. 74.00, 1,200 Bales Currimbhoy (Ring) at Tls. 74.25-73.00, 1,200 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 73.00, 75 Bales Moon at Tls. 73.00 and 350 Bales Pabaney (Ring) at Tls. 75.00.

No. 16's.—200 Bales Swan Mills at Tls. 81.50.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, May 12.—Today's rates and prices were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for a/c..... £ 57⅛

Cheques on London at Paris Fcs. 28.27

T.T. on London at New York $ 4.76½

Bar Silver Spot	27d.
Market rate of Discount	4 1/16%
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11.22d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	6.30d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8.44d.
Indian Tea	11 3/8d.
Ceylon Tea	12⅛d.
Plantation Rubber June	2s. 10⅛d. paid.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 7.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nankin will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—The depression of Liaotung moves away towards Manchuria. Pressures rising in Kiangsu. Fine weather in our regions.

Signs of a cyclonic circulation developing between on the Pacific between the Marianas and Luzon.

13.—Very fine weather with rather fresh S.E. gusts.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, May 13, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	757.84	758.51
" " inches	29.84	29.86
Variation mm. for 24 h	-2.64	-2.68
Variation mm. for 12 h	-1.04	-1.15
Wind: Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind: Kilom per hour	25	30
Wind: Miles	15.5	18.6
Temperature: Cen	15°5	22°6
Temperature: Fahr	58.9	72.7
Humidity: co	94	59
Nebulosity: 5-10	4	8
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Provision Prices in Local Markets

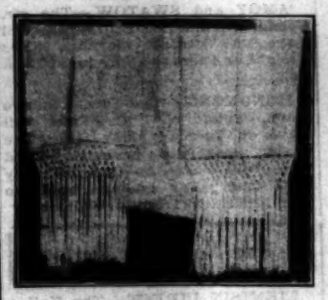
Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 9, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	15-20
Samli	"	80-1.00
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	8-10
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	14-16
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	6-12
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	40-45
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	8-10
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-80
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	12-16
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	10-12
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	12-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	8-12
Peas	"	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	1-2
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2

Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.85
Bran	"	$1.30
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.80
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

A. KILNER

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

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Price Prepaid: $4.25.
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CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

JUST RECEIVED
Chase and Baker's 88 Notes Player Pianos

PLAYER PIANO PERFECTION
CHASE & BAKER PLAYER PIANO

The Only Player Piano which is Sensitive in Accentuation.
Fitted with
PATENT RHOMBOID TRACKER
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TRANSPOSING BAR.
Double VENEERED CASE.
SPECIALLY MADE for Tropical Climate.
700 LATEST 88 NOTES MUSIC ROLLS to Select.
Save Retail Profit by buying direct from us.

Inspection cordially invited. Catalogue on request.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST ALARM CLOCK

stands seven inches tall, with well-shaped distinct hands and a big, broad dial, easily visible in the dim morning light.

He rings just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half-minute during ten minutes, unless you shut him off.

He has everything in his favor—quality, looks and style. He looks the price; he's worth the price.

$6.50

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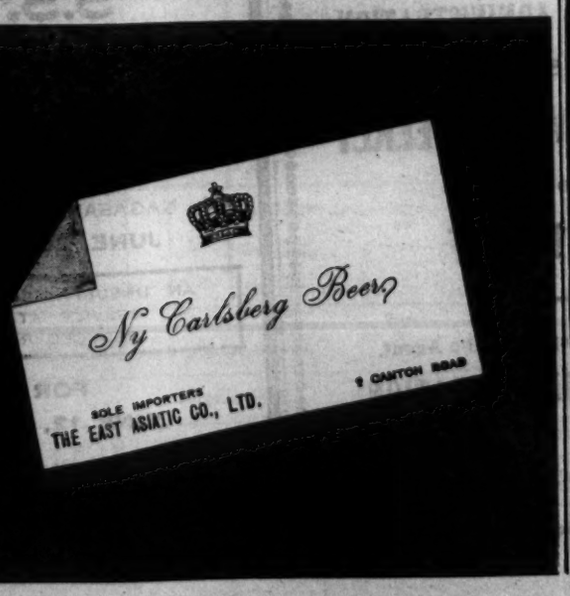

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL

Written by Arthur B. REEVE, the well-known Novelist and the Creator of "Craig Kennedy" stories.

Tomorrow Night Showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:
"THE DEATH RAY"
and
"THE LIFE CURRENT"

Comprising Four Reels more Wonderful and Adventurous than ever

Also
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest

"SHE'S A PIPPIN"
Starlight comedy of the very best type.

"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR—DOG FANCIER"
Comic Cartoon by Bray.

"LOVE, OIL AND GREASE"
Ham and Bud Comedy.

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for Sunday night only, May 14th.

Tillie's Punctured Romance

6 Reels of One Continuous Laugh
The Greatest Aggregation of Cinema Stars in the World

CHARLES CHAPLIN
MARIE DRESSLER
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MACK SENNETT
And an All-Star Cast.
LAUGH AND GROW FAT

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Depicting Latest War Incidents
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Round About Yunnan
A delightful series of pictures of French China.

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of
THE BANDMAN OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

Monday and Tuesday,
May 15th and 16th
For the first time in Shanghai
The Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy
"OH, I SAY!"

Wednesday, May 17th
Last and Farewell Performance
Special Variety Performance
Featuring the famous
Yakowleff Troupe of Russian Dancers.
In new and startling Classical Dances.

Prices..... $3, $2 & $1.

All seats reserved and not paid for within 24 hours from time of reservation will be resold

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Commencing
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SHOWING
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL
In 4 Parts

Do not fail to see the greatest engineering feat in all history. Absolutely the most interesting film ever screened.

ALSO
Two Good Comedy Films.
Do not miss seeing it.
No advance in prices.

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PROGRAMME
For 14th and 15th May

"Mr. Blink of Bohemia"
Comedy

"The Silence of the Dead"
in 4 parts

New Special Graphic
AND
"When Love Took Wings"
Keystone Comedy

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Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

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"DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S CONSCIENCE"
A Very Powerful and Interesting two-act Drama

"MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE"
Highly Amusing Chaplin Comedy

Also Two
"HAZARDS OF HELEN"
Series and an Interesting Comic

NEW PROGRAMME
For Monday and Thursday

"VAMPIRE"
A Very Stirring and Amusing Drama 3 Acts.

Also New Keystone and L-K Comedies

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 20	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	1.00	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 25	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
June 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 7	..	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	J. M. S. S. Co.
.. 30	..	San Francisco etc.	Hasei Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 15	A.M.	Moji, Kobe	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 16	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 18	11.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 19	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 20	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 20	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 3	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 15	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	..	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	P.M.	London via Ports	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line
.. 18	D.L.	London	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21	9.30	London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordilliere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 28	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	D.L.	London	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	7.00*	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 28	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 14	A.M.	Foochow	Hacan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 14	10.00*	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	8.00*	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 18	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 26	6.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 14	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 14	noon	Tsingtao, Newchwang	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 14	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 14	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	10.00*	Chefoo, Newchwang	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	10.00*	Newchwang	Yochow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	10.00*	Chefoo, Antung	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 16	10.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 18	..	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 19	11.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 19	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus	R. V. F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Kianghsia	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	M.N.	do			

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 13	Hongkong	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.	
May 13	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 13	Japan	Miyo maru	888	Jap.	M. B. K.	
May 13	Japan	Nankin	4261	Br.	P. & O. S.N.Co.	
May 13	Japan	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
May 13	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	
May 13	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 13	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	N.Y.K.W.
May 13	Japan	Tamon maru	1499	Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 13	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 13	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 13	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 13	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 13	Hongkong	Canada maru	3759	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 13	Japan	City of Lincoln	3807	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 13	Japan	Cyclops	5762	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	Japan	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	Hongkong, Canton	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	Hankow etc.	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	Tientsin	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	Japan	Risai maru	411	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 13	Tsingtao	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	Antung	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co
.. 13	Wakamatzu	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 13	Chefoo, Tientsin	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 13	Ningpo				

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 13	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.
.. 13	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 13	Foochow	Hacan	837	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Ajax	May	9
Demodocus	Mar.	18
Eumaeus	Mar.	20
Fushimi Maru	Apr.	19
Glenstrae	Mar.	11
Hirano Maru	May	3
Hitachi Maru	Feb.	20
Iyo Maru	Mar.	5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr.	2
Kitano Maru	Apr.	2
Merionethshire	May	11
Miyazaki Maru	Mar.	22
Monmouthshire	May	15
Neleus	Apr.	27
Nore	Mar.	26
Pingsuey	Mar.	1
Prostesilaus	Mar.	2
Suwa Maru	Jan.	23
Teresias	Apr.	9
Waimana	Feb.	18
Yeddo	May	5
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone	Mar.	23
Brisbane River	Mar.	25
Polynesien	Mar.	29
For Bombay		
Nankin**	May	15
Nagoya**	Apr.	17
Namur**	May	1
For Vancouver, etc.		
Awa Maru	Apr.	23
Javary	May	8
Empress of Asia	Apr.	22
Kenkon Maru	May	4
Kumi Maru	Apr.	9
Monteagle	May	3
Nanking Maru	Apr.	29
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr.	30
For New York		
City of Baroda	Mar.	6
G. W. Fenwick	May	1
Indra	Feb.	7
Indrawadi	May	9
Netherby Hall	Apr.	25
St. Patrick	Feb.	27
For San Francisco, etc.		
Bessie Dollar	May	10
China	Apr.	26
Shinyo Maru	Mar.	17
Tenyo Maru	May	10
Yucatan	May.	8

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agamemnon		July 22
Antilochus	Apr. 8	June 17
Atreus		July 1
Carmarthenshire		June 8
Carnarvonshire		May 30
Deucalion	Feb. 27	May 20
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 27
Kashima Maru	Apr. 1	June 27
Katori Maru	Mar. 22	May 15
Laomedon	Dec. 18	May 25
Lycaon	Mar 11	May 14
Malta**	Apr. 15	May 27
Mentor	Apr. 1	June 3
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Nankin		July 6
Nagoya**		June 6
Nellore	Apr. 15	June 12
Nyanza	Apr. 15	June 5
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 20
Pingsuey		July 28
Phemius	Aprr. 21	June 28
Priam		July 9
Somali**		July 6
Telamon		July 16
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11
FROM CALCUTTA		
Sirala	May 8	May 30
FROM SYDNEY		
St. Albans	Apr. 20	May 16
FROM MARSEILLES		
Andre Lebon	Apr. 16	May 19
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia		June 17
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20	May 20
Empress of Japan	May 4	June 9
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Rombay	Mar. 10	May 25
City of Vienna		June 25
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 15
Floridian	Apr. 20	May 19
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
St. Bede		May 30
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Artremis	Mar. 7	May 23
Bandon	Feb. 25	May 20
Nippon	Apr. 24	June 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China		June 26
Manila Maru		June 4
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22	June 8
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, May 15 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, May 16 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hacan, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Captain W. T. C. Filmer, will leave on Tuesday, May 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, will be despatched on Monday, May 15. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The s.s. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 18th inst. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Thursday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru is appointed to sail from Nagasaki today, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, May 16. She will be despatched for Hongkong on the same day and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Wakamatsu for Swatow on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Shanghai on Thureday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara from Japan:—Messrs. G. F. Marshall and G. Dumbarton. From Marseilles:—Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore. From London:—Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Stackhausen, Messrs. J. Baxter and A. R. White. From Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Soeters and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Fowler, Messrs. W. E. Smith and Ross. From Hongkong:—Miss E. K. Chandler, Messrs. J. O'Shea, Yang Sing-sum, Tepao, Lu Enghua, Ong Chong-sing, Tau Eng-hong, G. D. Gardiner, A. B. Raworth, C. Heyning, J. Hassum, H. F. Merrill, J. Kenbien, E. Selmon, W. Moore, A. J. Jacobson, J. C. Eiseman, Wong Hong-ham, Chai Tai-kwan, Wongyee, Wong Se-lum and S. F. Wong.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Carl, and Mr. Evans.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Bollman, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fondey, Miss G. E. Pedlar, Messrs. W. H. Davies, A. McLean and Espil Artberg.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
May 5	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Bri.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
May 3	Antung	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
May 4	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 10	Swatow	Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
May 5	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p.
May 11	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 9	Japan	Glenlffer	6021	Br.	Glen Line	B X
May 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 10	Foochow	Hacan	837	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 12	Japan	Hokkai maru	2744	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p.
May 2	Swatow	Ichang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwangtee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 6	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
May 10	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
May 12	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	S. O. C. W.
May 1	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
May 12	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	N.S.C.W.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p.
Apr 30	Amoy	Pakhoi	1227	Br.	B. & S.	L.P.D.O.W.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	496	Chi.	S. N. Co	K. N. D. W.
Apr 30	Wuhu	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 1	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 3	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.W.
May 8	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 3	Japan	Taisbu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	US B
May 4	Amoy	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
May 6	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L.P.DW.
May 7	Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
May 9	Swatow	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 2	Antung	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 4	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
May 8	Chefoo	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
May 12	Japan	Yucatan	2317	Am.	J. M. & Co.	

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

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"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

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In the Courts

Townsend Wins Case

Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs, was the decision handed down by the British Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Henry Townsend against the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. N. Macleod for defendants.

Judgment was as follows:—

This is a claim for $450, an allowance in lieu of return passage alleged to be due under an agreement of July 25, 1914. The defendants plead that this amount is subject to certain terms in an agreement of June 6, 1911, and is not payable. The facts are not in dispute. The plaintiff was engaged in Scotland for the defendant company as an iron shipbuilder in June 1911 for three years.

That agreement expired on July 10, 1914, but under the terms of a letter of July 25, 1914, the services of the plaintiff were retained until January 31, 1916. On that date he left the defendants' employ and shortly after, without any objection on the part of the defendants, entered the employ of another engineering firm in a temporary capacity. He was paid his salary in full up to January 31, 1916, but was refused anything in lieu of return passage. Hence these proceedings.

In the original agreement this payment of lieu return passage was fixed at $450 and two possibilities were contemplated at the termination of the agreement. Firstly, the plaintiff might leave Shanghai—the payment was to be made; secondly, he might enter another rival firm's employ with permission of the defandents and then no payment was to be made. But at the termination of the agreement, in July 1914, the plaintiff did neither: he adopted a third course not contemplated in the agreement and remained in the defendants' employ.

Hence it is not surprising to find that the question of this passage money was mentioned in the letter of July 25, 1914, which laid down the altered terms on which he remained with the defendant company. He was now to get a higher salary, but was subject to two months notice. On the other hand he could give two months notice and the allowance in lieu of return passage was to be paid on his leaving the company's employ.

Mr. Godfrey argues that this was a new contract and the money was payable at any time on his leaving the employ—wherever he went to. Mr. Macleod argues that inasmuch as it is necessary to refer to the original agreement of 1911 to ascertain the amount of the allowance, we must import the other conditions of that agreement into the question of this payment.

As the plaintiff had entered into the employment of another rival firm with defendants' permission he was not to get it. The case is to me very near the line. In many cases of this nature it is clear where an entirely new agreement has been made, the old agreement stands subject to modifications but here it is not so, though in the view I take of this case, it is not necessary for me to decide that point for in either event the plaintiff must win.

If it were a new contract, the allowance in lieu of return passage will be paid on leaving the employ; that language is clear; as the amount of the allowance has to be proved. Here he has proved what it was fixed at under his agreement of June 1911, that is the only evidence before me. If on the other hand, the original agreement stood, subject to such modifications as were made in July 1914, then one of the modifications made referred to the payment of this allowance.

It was now to be "on leaving the employ" instead of on leaving Shanghai: and I hold that that modification of the original agreement acts as a recision of the terms in the original agreement on which he was to get this allowance. Nothing would have been easier than for the defendants to say that this payment was to be subject to the terms of the original agreement. That was not done and judgment must be given for the plaintiff with costs.

Obituary

Mrs. L. R. O. Bevan

Mrs. L. R. O. Bevan died of pneumonia last Tuesday. She was the wife of Prof. Bevan of the Government University at Peking.

Scout Jottings

By Pathfinder

All boy scouts in Shanghai will regret to learn that Scoutmaster Maitland has been transferred to Calcutta and leaves us tomorrow morning, from the Customs jetty at 9.15. Mr. Maitland's work with the 6th troop is a standing monument to his versatility, energy and popularity. It is safe to say that no-one could have so quickly evolved such a highly efficient and smart troop out of raw material in the short while in which he has worked with them. The 6th Troop was formed not quite a year ago, and though it numbers under 50 strong, its members have all received that close individual attention and training which marks a "6th Trooper" anywhere. On parade, or in Camp—the 6th do things with a dash and a click that stamps the man in command as one who knows his job and can get the last ounce of energy, keenness and efficiency out of his boys. The absolute continuity of the work of the 6th throughout the past year with all the same boys as Patrol Leaders as at the start no doubt has helped considerably towards efficiency but Mr. Maitland has shown a capacity for retaining their interest in well thought out progressive schemes so that scouting today with the 6th is every bit as popular, if not more so, than when they started as a Troop.

One of the secrets of success with his Troop has been Mr. Maitland's attention to the close details of any scheme he has contemplated putting forward. There is no such thing as going on parade unprepared, with him, be that parade merely for a few second-class tests, or a record making shield Competition, and the same attention to detail in organising has marked every scheme and phase of training with the boys. Mr. Maitland's good work with the Commissariat Dept. of the B. P. Scouts during the past Easter Camp at the Point will be remembered both for the excellence of the chow prepared and cooked by him and his little squad of assistants, and the exactitude with which everything down to the smallest detail was carefully thought out beforehand. THAT'S SCOUTING.

To fill Scoutmaster Maitland's place Scoutmaster Pringle of the 8th has been transferred to the 6th. Judging by the way in which the 8th has come along lately, and the known and wide experience of actual scouting at Mr. Pringle's command, I think the 6th is to be congratulated on securing a worthy successor to their departing Chief, and I have little doubt Mr. Pringle will soon get his new troop nipping around in the alert and workmanlike manner one always noticed with the 8th in the backwoods of far-off Chaufoong.

* * *

Scouting efficiency with the new and latest troops is making very rapid strides, and on Tuesday last the 9th and 10th at Nanyang had a big day. About 30 of the boys were sworn in, and a fine turn out of over 80 scouts testified to the popularity of the movement at this end of the Settlement. The Troops were inspected by the Chairman of the Association, Mr. G. S. F. Kemp and the District Scoutmaster, and the swearing in ceremony took place in the large hall. Smart, keen and well set up lads are the 9th and 10th and under the capable leadership of Messrs. Biggs and Leslie, they are a credit to the Association.

A model camp had been formed on the large grounds in front of the College, and looked particularly spick and span. The boys also have a club room which is a model of neatness and novelty. One of the most instructive objects was a very large plan of the constellation of Orion hanging from the ceiling, with dotted lines indicating how the North may be found, which must be of considerable assistance to the tenderfoot in his first struggles to master the secrets of compass bearings at night.

* * *

The teams for the Signalling Competition next Saturday (20th) are now up to razor edge efficiency and some wonderful work ought to be done at Jessfield. A number of umpires have kindly offered to help, and every effort has been made to ensure success. A new and important change has been made this year over the last competition in the Team Signalling. To ensure the same standard of judging all teams will be examined by one committee of three umpires only, each team drawing lots for order of competing, and being examined by the same committee individually instead of having a separate examiner for each team. This method may work out a little longer, but will enable all teams to watch the form of other competitors, and remove the old growl of different standards of judging.

All teams are to send either one member or an officer to B. P. Headquarters, Rowing Club on Thursday next (18th) at 6 p.m. to draw for positions in Station Signalling as well as order of competing in team work.

At the Theaters

The humors of Tillie's Punctured Romance will be shown at the Apollo Theater tonight. Record crowds have gone to see this master-production of comedy in which Marie Dressler and Charlie Chaplin are the leading fun makers.

Tomorrow night sees another Exploits of Elaine picture. The Death Ray and the Life Current are the next episodes of this engrossing series. The episodes are given in novelized form in another part of today's CHINA PRESS. The new bill will also include another of the popular Col. Heeza Liar motion cartoons in which the colonel is a dog fancier. The other pictures are the Father Gazette, a comedy called She's a Pippin and another comedy, Love, Oil and Grease.

* * *

The construction of the Panama Canal, history's greatest engineering feat, is shown in a four-part picture at the Victoria theater tonight. All stages of the gigantic task are brought before the eyes of the audience. The operation of enormous dredges, the shooting of great blasts of dynamite, and the operation of the big locks are some of the scenes included. In addition the bill has two good comedies.

* * *

Mr. Blink of Bohemia is the engaging comedy that heads the bill at the Olympic Theater. There is also an interesting 4-part picture called The Silence of the Dead. A late Special Graphic is shown and the bill closes with a rollicking Keystone, When Love Took Wings.

* * *

A stirring drama of politics and the courts is featured in the current program at the Towa Theater. It is a two-part picture called The District Attorney's Conscience. Mabel's Married Life is one of the funniest of the Keystone comedies with Mabel Normand and Charlie Chaplin in the star parts. An episode of the Hazards of Helen is on the bill, besides more comics.

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.

Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz

Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz

Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

A133, Szechuen Road,

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

News Brevities

Mr. Frank Buchman, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania State College, who has spent the last winter in connection with Mr. Sherwood Eddy's evangelistic meeting in India training personal workers, will speak at the Missionary Prayer Meeting on the next two Monday afternoons, May 15 and 22. His subject will be Personal Work.

* * *

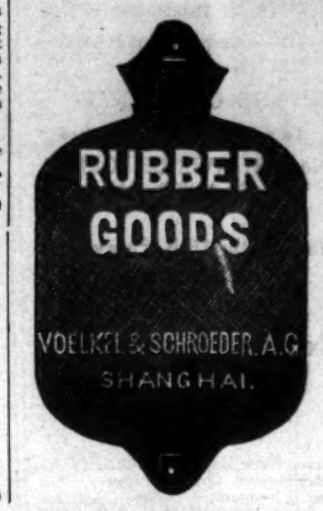
The Russo-Asiatic Bank issues a notification that the date of closing for subscriptions to the 5½ per cent Russian War Loan, 1916, has been extended to May 26, new style. Applications will be received by the bank under the same conditions as before

* * *

The statutory meeting of the Shanghai-Soremban Rubber Estates, Ltd., will be held at No. 38, Canton Road on the 23rd inst. The ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the same place immediately after the statutory meeting.

* * *

The English Mail which left Shanghai per P. and O. s.s. Malta on April 3, arrived at Marseilles per P. and O. s.s. Khiva on the 11th instant.



The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7							8
7.30	23.01		221	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.47
12.45	3.59			dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.16	10.02
17.46	9.03			arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9			421				10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	24.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28			dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.40		0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.10		193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES: 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.37	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES: 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.59
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.28
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.23	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.[illegible]	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.23	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9 00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.06	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
.. .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.50		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.13		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr	8.57			10.22	2.37		5.49	0.46
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.32	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
CHANGCHOW dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	5.09			4.11
WUSIH .. dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.58	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

(Branch Line)

Woosung to Shanghai—Up

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.16	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.[illegible]
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.[illegible]
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell withi the premises

No. 287 AVENUE JOFFRE, Vis-a-vis AUTO PALACE

on

Monday, the 15th of May, 1916, At 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the

Excellent Household Furniture, nearly new

and all made by Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd.

Mirror Back Hat Stand, Card Tables, 2 Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Brass Fire Fenders, Coal Scuttles, Pictures, Sideboard, Cellarettes, Dining Table and Chairs, Jardinieres, Teakwood Frame and Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Table Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert Service, Teakwood Bed Room Suite Complete with Bevelled Edged Mirrors, Solid Brass Double Bedstead with Mattress, Brass Ware, E. P. Ware, Curtains with Brass Poles, etc.

At 12 a.m.

One "Brazier" Motor Car Open body 5 Seater.

On View Saturday, 13th and Sunday, 14th instant

When Catalogues will be ready.

9708

SHANGHAI - NANKING RAILWAY.

Hulk For Sale At Chinkiang.

THE Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration invites Public Tenders for their Steel Hulk together with all Equipment as she now lies at the Railway Jetty, Chinkiang. Length 170', Beam 38' 6", Depth 30'.

Sealed Tenders should be addressed: General Manager, Shanghai North Station, marked: "Tender for Hulk," and reach this Office not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, May 15th, 1916.

Persons interested may obtain further particulars on application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station.

A. C. CLEAR,
Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager.

9590

ELEGANTE

5A Broadway (Astor House block) has just received a large variety of very **Smart and Stylish Hats, Flowers and Trimmings.**

These comprise the latest Paris and London Models

9708

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9644

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER 皮象 PILSENER 酒牌 PILSENER ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 461.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtsze River.

North Channel Entrance—Tsungming Crossing.

Direction of Channel Changed—Buoys to be moved.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 458, Notice is hereby given that on or about the 18th instant the buoys marking the northern part of the Tsungming Crossing, North Channel Entrance to the Yangtsze River, will be moved to mark a new direction of the channel.

The East Entrance Buoy will be moved 3.07 miles S. 68½° E. from its present position. It will then be moored in about 51 feet of water in the fairway leading to the northern entrance to the Crossing. Its characteristics will remain unchanged.

The Crossing Buoy will be moved 1.03 miles S. 66° E. from its present position. It will then be moored in 21 feet of water on the northern side of the Crossing. Its characteristics will remain unchanged.

The least depth of water on the Crossing as then buoyed will be 14 feet.

All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water of extraordinary spring tides.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office.
Shanghai, 13th May, 1916.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS are reminded that the subscription list for subscription griffins for the Autumn 1916 Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand on the 14th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

9711

LETTUCE

FOR SALADS!

FINE, fresh head lettuce, GUARANTEED SANITARILY. Grown by Foreign Methods under Foreign Supervision,

For Sale at

Lane, Crawford & Company, Ltd.
Sole Shanghai Agents for Agricultural Gardens, College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, Nanking

9591

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100 TONS AUSTRALIAN B. H. P. PIG LEAD

The only stocks of this Brand in China at present

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

NOTICE

It has come to our knowledge that certain people are offering to buy our bank notes at a discount.

Do not be deceived

by such people. We are paying the full value of all bank notes in silver to whoever presents them.

The Bank of Territorial Development of China, Ltd.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1916.

9710

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

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A beautiful selection of

Summer Washing Ties

75 different designs at

H. G. HILL & CO'S.
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the SHANGHAI SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED, will be held at Head Office of the Company, at 38, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

Notice is also given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 18th to 23rd day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Shanghai, May 13, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9731

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5 1/2% Russian War Loan 1916

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank begs to notify that the date of closing for the subscription to the above loan has been extended up to May 26th, new style.

Applications will be received by the Bank on the same conditions as before.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1916.

9733

READY CARGO FOR SALE

Zinc Ore, Lead Ore, Antimony Crudum.

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Chen-Woo Mining Co.
8 Burkill Road 'Phone 4097

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(Established 1887)
114A SZECHUEN ROAD.
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All orders promptly executed.
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MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

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FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9576

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"
Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, furnished, by a German couple, two large, cheerful rooms, facing south, near French Park. Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9723-M-31

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms. Apply to Mrs. Geibel, 19, North Szechuen Road.

9686

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, flat facing Park, three rooms, 4 bathrooms. All comforts for summer, with board.

9717-M-31

WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board, in private boarding house. Excellent cuisine, under European supervision. Mrs. A. Grutz, 88, Range Road.

9699-M-18

NOW VACANT, one large well-furnished front room, with large verandah, and one small room (with excellent board). Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. A. Abeles, 23, North Szechuen Road.

9697-M-14

ONE LARGE ROOM, with bathroom and verandah adjoining, also medium-sized room in attic, to let, with board, in private boarding house at 328, Avenue Joffre.

9687-M-16

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

9656

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9657

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE on Rue Ratard, from June 1st to Sept. 1st; 4 rooms with flush toilets; telephone. Apply to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.

9734-M-16

TO LET, 7 Monkhams Terrace, Wayside Road, house four rooms, etc., Taels 35. Period and furnishings by arrangement. Apply above.

9732-M-14

NO. 4 Young Allen Terrace, Chapoo Road, containing two living rooms, four bedrooms, baths, servants' quarters, etc., from June 1st, Tls. 75 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

9716

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

TO LET, houses in Broadway Terrace, 5 rooms. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

9515

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, Avenue Joffre, near French school, six rooms, stable, garden, telephone. Rent Tls. 90 per month. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

9694

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, foreigner with wharf or stevedoring experience, to take clerical position at a Pootung wharf. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

9785-M-17

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST wanted by commercial firm for light office work. Lady with previous experience preferred. Apply, stating salary expected, to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED, a reliable Chinese gentleman to act as general Compradore for a reputable established import and export firm, with extensive European and American connections and agencies. Only those who are able to deposit in cash not less than Tls. 50,000 need apply. Good prospects for the right man. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, bedroom suite; also enamelled bath. All first-class condition. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

9718-M-16

FOR SALE, a gold spindle watch of oval shape, guaranteed at least 150 years old, still in running order. A rare antiquity, Tls. 100. May be seen at THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

9713-M-14

FOR SALE, one automatic Mauser pistol, with 110 rounds, in good condition, Tls. 35. May be seen at THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

9713-M-14

WANTED, stylish horse. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.

9714-M-14

WANTED, some second-hand tanks. Capacity about 500-1000 gallons. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

9715-M-16

RARE postage stamps for sale or exchange. Wholesale or retail. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.

9701-M-14

HUMBER motor car for sale. Coupe body, newly-painted. In good running order. Cheap. Apply Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

CHILD'S white enamelled bed for sale, with pillow and mattress in excellent condition, bought at Weeks & Co., $20. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

9721-M-14

POINTER DOG wanted, 3-6 months old, must be of good parents. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

9700-M-14

ONE PAIR Boston bull-dogs for sale. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

9704-M-14

FOR SALE, an "Indian" motor-cycle, with single cylinder, 7½ h.p., and in good condition. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

9688

FOR SALE, a pair of small tame monkeys. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

9680-M-14

LAND FOR SALE, cheap. 15 mow Soochow Creek, 400 feet water-frontage. 12 mow Siccawei Road. Apply to Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS.

9703-M-14

A Dangerous Painting—Or a Great Moral Lesson?

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"—Royal Academy Painting by Dollman

Rev. Dr. Young Discusses the Deep Significance of "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" Which Is Under Suspicion as "Undesirable for School Children to See and Think About" and Has Been Refused a Place in the Art Collection of Washington Irving High School, New York

By Rev. S. Edward Young, D.D.

Pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

SHOULD John Charles Dollman's "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" greet the eyes of school children from thirteen to eighteen in the auditorium of the most largely attended high school in the world?

What is this painting? The Thames embankment, London; cold, bare flagstones, sombre street lamps; fog half-growling out from its green and yellow mist; stately trees heroically holding their own against the haze and dark; beyond them gorgeous windows that tell of warmth within and brilliance and revelry. It is late Autumn—so say the almost bare boughs and here and there a leaf fresh fallen on the pavement.

In the foreground is the inevitable London bench, that irremovable arm-rest at the middle declaring "Nobody can sprawl here." In one end-corner dozes a more-than-middleaged man of intelligent, serious face, whom the Winter night has found out of work, out of shelter. Next to him a young man bows his head too low for us to see his face—bitter his disappointment and loneliness. The one beside him has a touch of the grotesque in his semi-crosswise posture and the incongruity of his clothes.

And there a soldier, rather than show undue familiarity toward her who comes next, sits bolt upright, drops his head backward to the bench top, sleeps with open mouth and medal of flag-ribbon and metal staring on his breast—he would not surrender that to get a meal or lodging.

At the end drowses and yet wakes a workman, proclaimed by his garments to be from out of town, while his wife's pure, patient, affectionate head leans on his shoulder, she in slumber clutching the thin shawl about her babe.

All tones are subdued. There is everywhere care of detail. Nothing is exaggerated, nothing loud, the whole exquisitely poised. Why not have the school children look often at it?

Not because of any inferiority in subject, motive or treatment. It won high honors at the Royal Academy. Its author was bronze medalist at Paris. Its purpose is to set out the inhuman caricature of want and over-plenty, homelessness and dissipation, the children of need and the children of greed in immediate juxtaposition. It is the Golden Rule in colors.

Then why forbid the sight?

Three reasons are assigned. First, it does not fit in with the surroundings, which are cheerful and bright. Would an art expert admit that as valid? Who does not appreciate the value of contrasts? Did Raphael paint the Sistine Madonna, majestic, awe-inspiring, without putting at the bottom cute, frisky little cherubs? In any sort of art—oratory, music, teaching—is it not a prime principle to bring out the chief note by providing some instance of its opposite? Would not the "banish-sorrow" effect of the remainder of the immense hall in this wonderful high school be enhanced by a few feet of counter theme?

Second, the piece might be depressing to the students. None of us would needlessly throw a shadow into those young lives. They will have enough of such if they stay long on this earthly sphere. We would not want them, when poring over mathematics or Latin, to stop and exclaim, "Oh, that horrid picture!"

But can we succeed in shielding them from similar spectacles if they go about any? Must they be taken to and from school in limousines with curtains drawn? Is it education's chief concern to sprinkle their minds with rosewater?

Never permit the boys and girls then to visit the famous art galleries, every one of which has heart aches done in heavy hues. Leave out from the literature course Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" and Charles Dickens's 'Death of Little Nell" and Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," and from music "The Dead March from Saul" and whatever melodies the masters have given keys to unlock the soul's tenderest sympathies.

Third, the scene is "degenerating"—that product of clean, conservative art, without a hint of the salacious, without an ugly or unchaste line! Body, intellect and spirit would be safe with that canvas twelve months in the year. Go over it bit by bit and discover if you can one feature that could be magnified into indecency or unworthy impulse. Few churches would decline to exhibit it within their walls.

Hear some arguments in favor of our rising youth seeing what Dollman has put here!

They ought to know this world as it is. Ignorance is the thing a school is built to get rid of. The fact of poverty and wealth in proximity is one of the most serious elements of usable knowledge. The painting represents this in a non-partisan way. It has no prejudice, no nostrum—only asserts a truth and lets truth speak. Studies in political economy, civics, the rights of capital and labor, taxation—all the big governmental and sociological problems with which men and women are bound to have more and more to deal—are epitomized on that canvas.

These youth require the sense of a mission in life. The time to begin to cultivate it is now. Such a painting furnishes the data for conscience to work with. To grow a head-full, conscience-empty group of young men and women would be as poor a job as a school could be guilty of. For heaven's sake, instill definite ideas of responsibility. Make them understand they are here for something worth while. The tongue cannot say it strongly enough. Call in the brush to help! Increasingly we are coming to regard art as a form of service. The thing that merely entertains falls short. It must plead or spur, woo or challenge, toward a better goal.

The power of the canvas consists in this, that it speaks winsomely, unmistakably, succinctly and everlastingly. Memory will carry it after the eyes turn to other sights. Once a picture is hung up within the mind no might on earth can turn that picture to the wall. It talks by day and night. Its voice sings through the chambers of the soul. Consecrate this voice to duty. The essence of duty on the human side is to do right by those seven on Dollman's bench. Even the Lord will say "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these, ye did it not unto Me."

"Our public schools are shut off from the wholesome volume of religious training they had in the days when Webster's Dictionary of 1828 drew principally for its definitions from the Bible and the spelling book started with

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all,

—shut off by denominational squabbles brought on by our cosmopolitan character of population. But all churches and all moral leaders will concede the point of Dollman's painting.

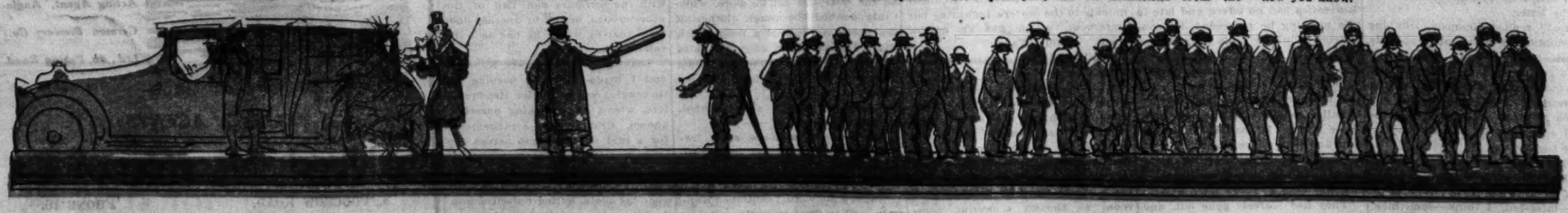
You know perfectly well something has to be done about this out-of-work and poor-and-rich issue. If we have failed to settle it because of lack of wisdom or courage or self-sacrifice, shall we add crime to crime by keeping the youth from sensing it?

A dream beckons me.

A Lady Bountiful of the coming age leads in philanthropy, leads in what is finer than to-day's philanthropy—she helps the ill-conditioned to help themselves. She prates less of kindness. She stands for justice to the least favored. True, her home opens to her unfortunate sisters; yet her glory is that their homes open to her.

No maudlin sentiment dims her clear sociological vision. Her sick dog does not have a high-priced doctor, while a slum mother's baby has none. Champagnes and gowns, with lives of hungry seamstresses stitched into them, she could afford but could not endure. Some folks say they can believe in God since they have seen her—all for others, all for love and uplift.

She is asked to explain her passion for serving. She says, "In the school I attended was a picture, showing seven needy fellow humans out in the cold and further on a palace of merriment where other fellow humans reveled and didn't care, and God talked to me by that picture, and now you know."



READ It Here Now---Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Introducing **Miss Pearl White, Arnold Daly and "Craig Kennedy"**

The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. Goddard

Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders of prominent men. The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. One of the criminals steals into Elaine's room at night, puts her under the influence of the twilight sleep drug and forces her to write a letter dismissing Kennedy. This trick fails. Later Kennedy learns of a daring robbery planned by the conspirators. In an effort to trap them Elaine is captured and sealed up in a tank, and is at the point of death when Kennedy accidentally discovers her plight and saves her. In retaliation the criminals make a desperate attempt to kill Kennedy by erecting an ingenious death-trap in his apartment. They then administer a peculiar poison to Elaine, accomplishing this by a remarkable utilization of the wall paper in her room. The poison plot miscarries. But the criminals are persistent. One of them is seriously wounded by Elaine, and she is forced to submit to the transfusion of blood operation to save the scoundrel's life. Help reaches her before this experiment becomes dangerous. Enraged at their constant defeats, the conspirators employ two notorious women of the underworld to lure Kennedy and Elaine to their destruction. Kennedy's scientific knowledge proves too much for the assassins. He employs a vocophone in a queer manner, its uncanny work at a critical moment upsetting a carefully laid plan to abduct Elaine.

CHAPTER IX.

THE DEATH RAY

KENNEDY was reading a scientific treatise one morning, while I was banging on the typewriter, when a knock at the laboratory door disturbed us.

By some intuition Craig seemed to know who it was. He sprang to open the door, and there stood Elaine Dodge and her lawyer, Perry Bennett.

"Why—what's the matter?" he asked, solicitously.

"A—another letter—from the Clutching Hand!" she exclaimed breathlessly. "Mr. Bennett was calling on me when this note was brought in. We both thought we'd better see you at once about it, and he was kind enough to drive me here right away in his car."

Craig took the letter and we both read, with amazement:

"Are you an enemy to society? If not, order Craig Kennedy to leave the country by 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Otherwise a pedestran will drop dead outside his laboratory every hour until he leaves."

The note was signed by the now familiar sinister hand, and had added a postscript which read:

"As a token of his leaving, have him place a vase of flowers on his laboratory window today."

"What shall we do? queried Bennett, evidently very much alarmed at the letter.

"Do?" replied Kennedy, laughing contemptuously at the apparent futile threat. "Why, nothing. Just wait."

We got up as usual the next day, and quite early went over to the laboratory. Kennedy, as was his custom, plunged straightway into his work and appeared absorbed by it, while I wrote.

"There is something queer going on, Walter," he remarked. "This thing registers some kind of wireless rays—infra-red, I think—something like those that they say that Italian scientist, Ulivi, claims he has discovered and called the "F-ray."

"How do you know?" I asked, looking up from my work. "What's the instrument you are using?"

"A bolometer, invented by the late Professor Langley," he replied, his attention riveted on it.

As I moved over to look at the bolometer I happened to glance into the busybody and saw that a crowd was rapidly collecting on the sidewalk.

"Look, Craig," I called hastily.

He hurried over to me and looked. We would both see in the busybody mirror a ground of excited passersby bending over a man lying prostrate on the sidewalk.

He had evidently been standing on the curbstone outside the laboratory and had suddenly put his hand to his forehead. Then he had literally crumpled up into a heap, as he sank to the ground.

The excited crowd lifted him up and bore him away, and I turned in surprise to Craig. He was looking at his watch.

It was now only a few moments past 9 o'clock.

Some time later our door was excitedly flung open and Elaine and Perry Bennett arrived.

"I've just heard of the accident," she cried, fearfully. "Isn't it terrible! What had we better do."

For a few moments no one said a word. Then Kennedy began carefully examining the bolometer and some other recording instruments he had, while the rest of us watched, fascinated.

Somehow that "busybody" seemed to attract me. I could not resist looking into it from time to time as Kennedy worked.

I was scarcely able to control my excitement when again I saw the same scene enacted on the sidewalk before the laboratory. Hurriedly I looked at my watch. It was 10 o'clock!

"Craig!" I cried. "Another!"

We watched, almost stunned by the suddenness of the thing, until finally, without a word, Kennedy turned away, his face set in tense lines.

It's no use," he muttered, as we gathered about him. "We're beaten. I can't stand this sort of thing. I will leave tomorrow for South America."

It happened that Kennedy had some artificial flowers on the stand, which he had been using long before in the study of synthetic coloring materials. Before Elaine could recover her tongue he seized them and stuck them into a tall beaker, like a vase. Then he deliberately walked to the window and placed the beaker on the ledge in a most prominent position.

Elaine and Bennett, to say nothing of myself, gazed at him, awe-struck.

Nothing that any of us could say, not even the pleadings of Elaine herself, could move him. The thought that at 11 o'clock a third innocent passerby might lie stricken on the street seemed to move him powerfully.

When, at 11, nothing happened, as it had at the other two hours, he was even more confirmed in his purpose. Entreaties had no effect, and late in the morning he succeeded in convincing us all that his purpose was irrevocable.

As we stood at the door, mournfully bidding our visitors farewell until the morrow, when he had decided to sail, I could see that he was eager to be alone. He had been looking now and then at the peculiar instrument which he had been studying earlier in the day, and I could see on his face a sort of subtle intentness.

They had scarcely gone out, and Kennedy closed the door carefully, when he turned and went directly to the instrument which I had seen him observing so interestedly.

Plainly I could see that it was registering something.

"What's the matter?" I asked, non-plussed.

"Just a moment, Walter," he replied, evasively, as if not quite sure of himself.

He walked fairly close to the window this time, keeping well out of the direct line of it, however, and there stood gazing out into the street.

A glint, as if of the sun shining on a pair of opera glasses, could be seen from a window across the street.

"We are being watched," he said, slowly turning and looking at me fixedly, "but I don't dare investigate lest it cost the lives of more unfortunates."

He stood for a moment in deep thought. Then he pulled out a suit case and began silently to pack it.

Although we had not dared to investigate, we knew that from a building across the street emissaries of the Clutching Hand were watching for our signal of surrender.

The fact was, as we found out later, that in a poorly furnished room, much after the fashion of that which, with the help of the authorities, we had once raided in the suburbs, there were at that moment two crooks.

One of them was the famous, or rather infamous, Professor Le Croix, with whom, in a disguise as a doctor, we had already had some experience when he stole from the Hillside Sanitarium the twilight sleep drugs. The other was the young secretary of the Clutching Hand who had given the warning at the suburban headquarters at the time when they were endeavoring to transfuse Elaine Dodge's blood to save the life of the crook whom she had shot.

Le Croix gleefully patted a peculiar instrument beside him. Apparently it was a combination of powerful electric arcs, the rays of which were shot through a funnel-like arrangement into a converter or, rather, a sort of concentration apparatus from which the dread power could be released through a tubelike affair at one end. It as his infra-red heat wave, F-ray, engine.

I did not argue any further with Craig about his sudden resolution to go away. But it is a very solemn proceeding to pack up and admit defeat after such a brilliant succession of cases as had been his until we met this master criminal.

He was unshakable, however, and the next morning we closed the laboratory and loaded our baggage, which was considerable, on a taxicab.

Neither of us said much, but I saw a quick look of appreciation on Craig's face as we pulled up at the wharf and saw that Elaine's car was already there. He seemed deeply moved that Elaine should come at such an early hour to have a last word.

Our cab stopped and Kennedy moved over toward her car, directing two porters, whom I noticed that he chose with care, to wait at one side. One of them was an old Irishman with a slight limp; the other a wiry Frenchman with a pointed beard.

Near the gangplank, in the crowd, I noticed a couple of sinister faces watching the ship's officers and the passengers going aboard. Kennedy's quick eye spotted them, too, but he did not show in any way that he noticed anything as, followed by our two porters, we quickly climbed the gangplank.

A moment Craig paused by the rail and waved to Elaine and Bennett, who returned the salute feelingly. I paused by the rail, too, speculating how we were to get the rest of our baggage aboard in time, for we had taken several minutes saying good-by.

"In there," pointed Kennedy quickly to the porters, indicating our stateroom, which was an outside room. "Come, Walter."

I followed him in with a heavy heart.

Outside could be seen the two sinister faces in the crowd watching intently, with eyes fixed on the stateroom. Finally one of the crooks boarded the ship hastily, while the other watched the two porters come out of the stateroom and pause at the window, speaking back into the room as though answering commands.

Then the porters quickly ran along the deck and down the plank to get the rest of the luggage. As they approached the Dodge car Elaine, Aunt Josephine and Perry Bennett were straining their eyes to catch a last glimpse of us.

The porters took a small, but very heavy, box, and, lugging and tugging, hastened toward the boat with it. But they were too late. The gangplank was being hauled in.

They shouted, but the ship's officers waved them back.

The porters argued. But it was no use. All they could do was to carry the box back to the Dodge car.

Miss Dodge was just getting in as they returned.

"What shall we do with this and the other stuff?" asked the Irish porter.

She looked at the rest of the tagged luggage and the box which was marked:

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
VALUABLE
HANDLE WITH CARE!

"Here—pile them in there," she said, indicating the taxicab. "I'll take care of them."

Meanwhile one of our sinister-faced friends had just had time to regain the shore after following us aboard ship and strolling past the window of our stateroom. He paused long enough to observe one of the occupants studying a map, while the other was opening a bag.

"They're gone!" he said to the other as he rejoined him on the dock, giving a nod of his head and a jerk of his thumb at the ship.

"Yes," added the other crook, "and lost most of their baggage, too."

Slowly the car proceeded through the streets up from the river front, followed by the taxicab, until at last the Dodge mansion was reached.

Elaine followed Aunt Josephine while the porters unloaded the boxes and bags.

A moment later Aunt Josephine left her and Elaine went into the library and over to a table. She stood there an instant, then sank down into a chair, taking up Kennedy's picture and gazing at it with eyes filled by tears.

Just then Jennings came into the room ushering the two porters laden with the boxes and bags.

"Where shall I have them put these things Miss Elaine?" he inquired.

"Oh, anywhere," she answered hurriedly, replacing the picture.

Jennings paused. As he did so one of the porters limped forward.

"I've a message for you, miss," he said in a rich Irish brogue, with a look at Jennings, "to be delivered in private."

Elaine glanced at him surprised. Then she nodded to Jennings, who disappeared. As he did so the Irishman limped to the door and drew together the portieres.

Then he came back closer to Elaine.

A moment she looked at him, not quite knowing from his strange actions whether to call for help or not.

At a motion from Kennedy as he pulled off his wig I pulled off the little false beard.

Elaine looked at us transformed—started.

"Wh—what" — she stammered. "Oh—I'm so glad. How"——

Kennedy said nothing. He was thoroughly enjoying her face.

"Don't you understand?" I explained, laughing merrily. "I admit that I didn't, until that last minute in the stateroom on the boat when we didn't come back to wave a last good-by. But all the care that Craig took in selecting the porters was the result of work he did yesterday, and the insistence with which he chose our travelling clothes had a deep-laid purpose."

She said nothing, and I continued.

"The change was made quickly in the stateroom. Kennedy's man threw on the coat and hat he wore, while Craig donned the rough clothes of the porter and added a limp and a wig. The same sort of exchange of clothes was made by me, and Craig clapped a Van Dyck beard on my chin."

"I—I'm so glad," she repeated. "I didn't think you'd"——

She cut the sentence short, remembering her eyes and the photograph as we entered and a deep blush crimsoned her face.

"Mum's the word," cautioned Kennedy. "You must smuggle us out of the house some way."

Kennedy lost no time in confirming the suspicions of his bolometer as the cause of the death of the two innocent victims of the machinations of the Clutching Hand.

Both of them, he had learned, had been removed to a nearby undertaking shop, awaiting the verdict of the Coroner. We sought out the shop and prevailed on the undertaker to let us see the bodies.

As Kennedy pulled down the shroud from the face of the first victim he disclosed on his forehead a round dark spot about the size of a small coin. Quickly he moved to the next coffin and, uncovering the face, disclosed a similar mark.

"What is it?" I asked, awestruck.

"Why," he said, "I've heard of a certain Viennese, one Le Croix, I believe, who has discovered, or perfected, an infra-red ray instrument which shoots its power a great distance with extreme accuracy and leaves a mark like these."

Kennedy seemed indisposed to answer more until he knew more, and I saw that he would prefer not being questioned for the present.

Meanwhile Elaine had called up Perry Bennett.

"Mr. Bennett," she exclaimed over the wire, "just guess who called on me?"

"Who?" he answered; "I give it up."

Elaine Bids a Sad Good-by to Kennedy, Fearing He Will Never Return

"Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Jameson," he called back.

Elaine quickly told the story as had told her.

Had she known it, however, Bennett's valet. Thomas, was at that very moment listening at the portieres intensely interested.

It was not long afterward that a knock sounded at the door of the new headquarters of the Clutching Hand. Le Croix and the secretary were there, as well as a couple of others.

"The Chief!" exclaimed one.

The secretary opened the door, and, sure enough, the Clutching Hand entered.

"Well, how did your infra-red rays work?" he asked Le Croix.

"Fine."

"And they're gone?"

"Yes. The flowers were in the window yesterday. Two our men saw them on the boat."

There came another knock. This time, as the door opened it was Thomas, Bennett's faithless valet, who entered.

"Say," blurted out the informer, "do you know Kennedy and Jameson are back?"

"Back?" cried the crooks.

"Yes—they didn't go. Changed clothes with the porters. I just heard Miss Dodge telling Mr. Bennett."

Clutching Hand eyed him keenly, then he seemed to burst into an ungovernable fury.

Quickly he began volleying orders at the valet and the others. Then, with the secretary and two of the other crooks, he left by another door from that by which he had sent the valet forth.

Leaving the undertakers, Kennedy and I made our way, keeping off thoroughfares, to Police Headquarters, where, after making ourselves known, Craig made arrangements for a raid on the house across the street from the laboratory, where we had seen the opera glass reflection.

Then, as secretly as we came, we went out again, letting ourselves into the laboratory, stealthily looking up and down the street. We entered by a basement door, which Kennedy carefully locked again.

Kennedy went over to a cabinet, and from it took out a notebook and a small box. Opening the notebook on the laboratory table he rapidly turned the pages.

"Here, Walter," he remarked. "This will answer your question about the mysterious deadly ray."

I moved over to the table, eager to satisfy my curiosity, and read the notes which he indicated with his finger.

INFRA-RED RAY NOTES

"The pure infra-red which has been developed by Le Croix from the experiments of the Italian scientist, Ulivi, causes, when concentrated by an apparatus perfected by Le Croix, an instantaneous combustion of non-reflecting surfaces. It is particularly deadly in its effect on the brain centers.

It can be diverted, it is said, however, by a shield composed of platinum backed by asbestos."

Next Kennedy opened the case which he had taken out of the cabinet, and from it he took out the platinum-asbestos mirror, which was something of his own invention. He held it up, and in pantomime showed me just how it would cut off the deadly rays.

He had not finished even that when a peculiar noise in the laboratory itself disturbed him, and he hastily thrust the asbestos platinum shield into his pocket.

Though we had not realized it, our return had been anticipated.

Suddenly, from a closet projected a magazine gun, and before we could move the Clutching Hand himself slowly appeared behind us.

Just then two other crooks, who had let themselves in by the skeleton key through the basement, jumped into the room through that door covering us.

We started to our feet, but in an instant found ourselves both sprawling on the floor.

In the cabinet, beneath the laboratory table, another crook had been hidden, and he tackled us with all the skill of an old football player, against whom we had no defense.

Four of them were upon us instantly.

At the same time Thomas, the faithless valet of Bennett, had been dispatched by the Clutching Hand to commandeer his master's roadster in his absence, and, carrying out the instructions, he had driven up before Elaine's house at the very moment when she was going out for a walk.

Thomas jumped out of the car and touched his hat deferentially.

A message from Mr. Bennett, ma'am," he explained. "Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Bennett have sent me to ask you to come over to the laboratory."

Unsuspecting, Elaine stepped into the car and drove off.

Instead, however, of turning and pulling up on the laboratory side of the street, Thomas stopped opposite it. He got out, and Elaine, thinking that perhaps it was to save time that he had not turned the car around, followed.

But when the valet, instead of crossing the street, then went up to a door of a house and rang the bell, she began to suspect that all was not as it should be.

"What are you going there for, Thomas?" she asked. "There's the laboratory—over there."

"But, Miss Dodge," he apologized, "Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Bennett are here. They told me they'd be here."

The door was opened quickly by a lookout of the Clutching Hand, and the valet asked if Craig and Elaine's lawyer were in. Of course the lookout replied that they were, and before Elaine knew it she was jostled into the dark hallway and the door was banged shut.

Resistance was useless now, and she was hurled along until another door was opened.

And, as the door slammed, she caught sight of the fearsome Clutching Hand himself.

She drew back, but was too frightened even to scream.

With a harsh, cruel laugh the super-criminal beckoned to her to follow him and look down through a small trap door.

Unable now to resist, she did so.

There she saw Le Croix and the other had told the truth. Kennedy was standing in deep thought, while I saw on an old box, smoking a cigarette—very miserable.

As the various ineffectual schemes for escape surged through my head I happened to look up, and caught a glance of horror on Craig's face. I followed his eyes. There, above us, was Elaine!

I saw her look from us to the Clutching Hand in terror. But none of us uttered a word.

"I will now show you, my dear young lady," almost hissed the Clutching Hand at length, "as pretty a game of hide and seek as you have ever seen."

As he said it another trap door near the infra-ray machine was opened and a beam of light burst through. I knew it was not that which we

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The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

had to fear, but the invisible rays that accompanied it, the rays that had affected the bolometer.

Just then a spot of light showed near my foot, moving about the cement floor until it fell on my shoe. Instantly the leather charred even before I could move.

Kennedy and I leaped to our feet and drew back. The beam followed us. We retreated further. Still it followed, inexorably.

Clutching Hand was now holding Elaine near the door where she could not help seeing, laughing diabolically, while he directed Le Croix and the rest to work the infra-red ray apparatus.

The thing was getting closer and closer.

Suddenly we heard a strange voice ring out above us.

"Police!"

"Where?" growled the Clutching Hand in fury.

"Outside—a raid! Run! He's told them!"

At the door a moment before the lookout suddenly had given a startled stare and a suppressed cry. Glancing down the street he had seen a police patrol in which were a score or more of the strong-arm squad. They had jumped out, some carrying sledge-hammers, others axes.

Almost before he could cry out and retreat to give a warning they had reached the door and the vast resounding blows had been struck.

The lookout quickly had fled and drawn the bolts of a strong inner door, and the police began battering that impediment.

Instantly Clutching Hand turned to Le Croix at the F-ray machine.

"Finish them," he shouted.

We were now backed up against a small ell in the wall of the cellar. It was barely large enough to hold us, but by crowding we were able to keep out of the reach of the ray. The ray shot past the ell and struck the wall a couple of inches from us.

I looked. The cement began to crumble under the intense heat.

"Hurry," shouted Clutching Hand to Le Croix.

Kennedy had voluntarily placed himself in front of me in the ell. Carefully to avoid the ray, he took the asbestos platinum shield from his pocket and slid it forward as best he could over the wall to the spot where the ray struck.

It deflected the ray.

But so powerful was it that even that part of the ray which was deflected could be seen to strike the ceiling in the corner, which was of wood. Instantly, before Kennedy could even move the shield, the wood burst into flames.

Above us now smoke was pouring into the room where the deflected ray struck the floor and flames broke out.

"Run " shouted Clutching Hand, as they opened a secret gate, disclosing a spiral flight of iron steps.

A moment later all had disappeared except Clutching Hand himself. The last door would hold only a few seconds, but Clutchiny Hand was waiting to take advantage of even that. With a last frantic effort he sought to direct the terrible ray at us. Elaine acted instantly. With all her strength she rushed forward, overturning the machine.

Clutching Hand uttered a growl and slowly raised his gun, taking aim with the butt for a well-directed blow at her head.

Just then the door yielded and a policeman stuck his head and shoulders through. His revolver rang out and Clutching Hand's automatic flew out of his grasp, giving him just enough time to dodge through and slam the secret door in the faces of the squad as they rushed in.

Back of the house Clutching Hand and the other crooks were now passing through a bricked passage. The fire had got so far beyond control by this time that it drove the police back from their efforts to open the secret door. Thus the Clutching Hand had made good his escape through the passage which led out, as we later discovered, to the railroad tracks along the river.

"Down there—Mr. Kennedy—and Mr. Jameson," cried Elaine, pointing at the trap which was hidden in the stifle.

The fire had gained terrific headway, but the police seized a ladder and stuck it down into the basement.

Choking and sputtering, half-suffocated, we staggered up.

"Are you hurt?" asked Elaine, anxiously, taking Craig's arm.

"Not a bit—thanks to you!" he replied, forgetting all in meeting the eager questioning of her wonderful eyes.

CHAPTER X.

ASSIGNMENTS were being given out on the Star one afternoon, and I was standing talking with several other reporters, in the busy hum of typewriters and clicking telegraphs.

"What do you think of that?" asked one of the fellows. "You're something of a scientific detective, aren't you?"

"Without laying claim to such a distinction, I took the paper and read:

The Poisoned Kiss Again

Three More New Work Women Report Being Kissed by Mysterious Stranger—Later Fell into Deep Unconsciousness—What Is It?

I had scarcely finished, when one of the copy boys, dashing past me, called: "You're wanted on the wire, Mr. Jameson."

I hurried over to the telephone and answered.

A musical voice responded to my hurried hello, and I hastened to adopt my most polite tone.

"Is this Mr. Jameson?" asked the voice.

"Yes," I replied, not recognizing it.

"Well, Mr. Jameson, I've heard of you on the Star, and I've just had a very strange experience. I've had the poisoned kiss."

The woman did not pause to catch my exclamation of astonishment, but went on: "It was like this. A man ran up to me on the street and kissed me—and—I don't know how it was—but I became unconscious—and I didn't come to for an hour—in a hospital—fortunately. I don't know what would have happened if it hadn't been that some one came to my assistance, and the man fled. I thought the Star would be interested.

"Say," I exclaimed, hurrying over to the editor's desk, "here's another woman on the wire who says she has received the poisoned kiss."

"Suppose you take that assignment," the editor answered, sensing a possible story.

I took it with alacrity, figuring out the quickest way by elevated and surface to reach the address.

I must say that I could scarcely criticise the poisoned kisser's taste, for the woman who opened the door certainly was extraordinarily attractive.

"And you really were—put out by a kiss?" I queried, as she led me into a neat sitting room.

"Absolutely—as much as if it had been by one of these poisoned needles you read about," she replied confidently, hastening on to describe the affair volubly.

"I'll clear this thing up," I said confidently. "My friend, Craig Kennedy, the scientific detective, is coming out here."

"Good! That fellow who attacked me ought to be shown up. All women may not be as fortunate as I."

"We waited patiently. Her story certainly was remarkable. She remembered every detail up to a certain point—and then, as she said, all was blankness."

The bell rang and the woman hastened to the door, admitting Kennedy.

"Hello, Walter," he greeted.

"This is certainly a most remarkable case, Craig," I said, introducing him, and telling briefly what I had learned.

"And you actually mean to say that a kiss had the effect"——

Just then the telephone interrupted.

"Yes," she reasserted quickly. "Excuse me a second."

She answered the call. "Oh—why—yes, he's her. Do you want to speak to him? Mr. Jameson, 't's the Star."

"Confound it!" I exclaimed, "isn't that like the old man—dragging me off this story before it's half finished in order to get another. I'll have to go. I'll get this story from you, Craig."

The day before, in the suburban house, the Clutching Hand had been talking to two of his emissaries, an attractive young woman and a man.

They were Flirty Florrie and Dan the Dude.

"Now, I want you to get Kennedy," he said. "The way to do it is to separate Kennedy and Elaine—see?"

"All right, Chief, we'll do it," they replied.

"I've rigged it so that you'll reach him through Jameson, understand?"

They nodded eagerly as he told them the subtle plan.

Clutching Hand had scarcely left when Flirty Florrie began by getting published in the papers the story I had seen.

The next day she called me up from the suburban house. Having got me to promise to see her, she had scarcely turned from the telephone when Dan the Dude walked in from the next room.

"He's coming," she said.

Dan was carrying a huge stag head with a beautifully branched pair of antlers. Under his arm was a coil of wire which he had connected to the inside of the head.

"There," he said, unscrewing one of the beautiful brown glass eyes of the stag.

Back of it could be seen a camera shutter. Dan worked the shutter several times to see whether it was all right.

"One of those new quick shutter cameras," he explained.

Then he ran a couple of wires along the moulding, around the room and into a closet, where he made the connection wih a sort of switchboard on which a button was marked, "SHUTTER" and the switch, "WIND FILM."

"Now, Flirty," he said, coming out of the closet and pulling up the shade which let a flood of sunlight into the room, "you see I want you to stand here—then, do your little trick. Get me?"

"I get you, Steve," she laughed.

Just then the bell rang.

"That must be Jameson," she cried. "Now—get to your corner."

With a last look Dan went into the closet and shut the door.

Perhaps half an hour later, Clutching Hand himself called me up on the telephone. It was he—not the Star—as I learned only too late.

I had scarcely got out of the house, as Craig told me afterwards, when Flirty Florrie told all over again the embroidered tale that had caught my ear.

Kennedy said nothing, but listened intently, perhaps betraying in his face the scepticism he felt.

"You see," she said, still voluable and eager to convince him, "I was only walking on the street. Here—let me show you. It was just like this."

She said no more, but imprinted a deep, passionate kiss on Kennedy's mouth, clinging closely to him. Before Kennedy could draw away, Dan, in the closet, had pressed the button and the switch several times in succession.

"Th—that's very realistic," gasped Craig, a good deal taken aback by the sudden osculatory assault.

He frowned.

"I—I'll look into the case," he said, backing away. There—there may be some scientific explanation—but—er"——

He was plainly embarrassed and hastened to make his adieux.

How little impression the thing made on Kennedy can be easily seen from the fact that on the way downtown that afternoon he stopped at Martin's, on Fifth avenue, and bought a ring—a very handsome solitaire, the finest Martin had in the shop.

It must have been about the time that he decided to stop at Martin's that the Dodge butler, Jennings, admitted a young lady who presented a card on which was engraved the name.

Miss Florence Leigh,
20 Prospect Avenue.

As he handed Elaine the card, she looked up from the book she was reading and took it.

Elaine moved into the drawing room, Jennings springing forward to part the portieres for her and passing through the room quickly where Flirty Florrie sat waiting. Flirty Florrie rose and stood gazing at Elaine, apparently very much embarrassed, even after Jennings had gone.

There was a short pause. The woman was the first to speak.

"It is embarrassing," she said finally, "but, Miss Dodge, I have come to you to beg for my love."

Elaine look at her nonplussed.

"Yes," she continued, "you do not know it, but Craig Kennedy is infatuated with you." She paused again, then added, "But he is engaged to me."

Elaine stared at the woman. She was dazed. She could not believe it.

"There is the ring," Flirty Florrie added, indicating a very impressive paste diamond.

Elaine frowned but said nothing. Her head was in a whirl. She could not believe. Although Florrie was very much embarrassed, she was quite as evidently very much wrought up. Quickly she reached into her bag and drew out two photographs, without a word, handing them to Elaine. Elaine took them reluctantly.

"There's the proof," Florrie said simply, choking a sob.

Elaine looked with a start. Sure enough, there was the neat living room in the house on Prospect avenue. In one picture Florrie had her arms over Kennedy's shoulders. In the other, apparently, they were passionately kissing.

Elaine slowly laid the photographs on the table.

"Really—I—don't know anything about all this. It—it doesn't concern me. Please—go."

Florrie had broken down completely and was weeping softly into a lace handkerchief.

She moved toward the door. Elaine followed her.

"Jennings—please see the lady to the door."

Back in the drawing room Elaine almost seized the photographs and hurried into the library where she could be alone. There she stood gazing at them—doubt, wonder and fear battling on her plastic features.

Just then she heard the bell and Jennings in the hall.

She shoved the photographs away from her on the table.

"How are you this afternoon?" he greeted Elaine gayly.

Elaine had been too overcome by what had just happened to throw it off so easily, and received him with studied coolness.

She picked up the two photographs.

"What have you to say about those?" she asked cuttingly.

Kennedy, quite surprised, took them and looked at them. Then he let them fall carelessly on the table and dropped into a chair, his head back in a burst of laughter.

"Why—that was what they put over on Walter," he said. "He called me up early this afternoon—told me he had discovered one of those poisoned kiss cases you have read about in the papers. Think of it—all that to pull a concealed camera! Such an elaborate business—just to get me where they could fake this thing. I suppose they've put some one up to saying she's engaged."

Elaine was not so lightly affected. "But," she said severely, repressing her emotion "I don't understand, Mr. Kennedy, how scientific inquiry into 'the poisoned kiss' could necessitate this sort of thing."

She pointed at the photographs accusingly.

"But," he began, trying to explain.

"No buts," she interrupted.

"Very well," he said with a touch of impatience, "if my word is not to be taken—I—I'll"——

Elaine did not deign to answer.

Then, without a word, he stalked out of the door.

I saw that what he needed chiefly was to be let alone, and he went back to his chair,dropping down into it and banging his fists on the table. Under his breath he loosed a small volley of bitter expletives. Then he jumped up.

"By George—I will," he muttered.

I poked my head out of the door in time to see him grab up his hat and coat and dash from the room, putting his coat on as he went.

Though I did not know yet of the quarrel, Kennedy had really struggled with himself until he was willing to put his pride in his pocket and had made up his mind to call on Elaine again.

As he entered he saw that it was really of no use, for only Aunt Josephine was in the library.

"Oh, Mr. Kennedy," she said innocently enough," 'I'm so sorry she isn't here. There's been something troubling her and she won't tell me what it is. But she's gone to call on a young woman, a Florence Leigh, I think."

"Florence Leigh!" exclaimed Craig with a start and a frown. "Let me use your telephone."

I had turned my attention in the laboratory to a story I was writing, when I heard the telephone ring. It was Craig. Without a word of apology for his rudeness, which I knew had been purely absent-minded, I heard him say: "Walter meet me in half an hour outside that Florence Leigh's house."

He was gone in a minute, giving me scarcely time to call back that I would.

Half an hour later I was waiting near the house in the suburbs to which I had been directed by the strange telephone call the day before. I noticed that it was apparently deserted. The blinds were closed and a "To Let" sign was on the side of the house.

"Hello, Walter," cried Craig at last, bustling along.

He led the way around the side of the house to a window, and, with a powerful grasp, wrenched open the closed shutters. He had just smashed the window viciously with his foot when a policeman appeared.

"Hey, you fellows—what are you doing there?" he shouted.

Craig paused a second, then pulled his card from his pocket.

"Just the man I want!" he parried, much to the policeman's surprise. "There's something crooked going on here. Follow us in."

We climbed into the window. There was the same living room we had seen the day before. But it was now bare and deserted. Everything was gone except an old broken chair. Craig and I were frankly amazed at the complete and sudden change, and I think policeman was a little surprised, for he had thought the place occupied.

"Cone on," cried Kennedy, beckoning us on.

Quickly he rushed through the house. There was not a thing in it to change the deserted appearance of the first floor. At last it occurred to Craig to grope his way down cellar. There was nothing there, either, except a bin, as innocent of coal as Mother Hubbard's cupboard was of food. For several minutes we hunted about without discovering a thing.

Kennedy had been carefully going over the place, and was at the other side of the cellar from ourselves when I saw him stop and gaze at the floor. He was not looking, apparently, so much as listening. I strained my ears, but could make out nothing. Before I could say anything he raised his hand for silence. Apparently he had heard something.

"Hide," he whispered suddenly to us.

Without another word, though for the life of me I could make nothing out of it, I pulled the policeman into a little angle of the wall nearby, while Craig slipped into a similar angle.

From our hidden vantage we could now see a square piece in the floor, perhaps five feet in diameter, slowly open up as though on a pivot. Beneath it we could make out a tube-like opening, perhaps three feet across, with a covered top. It slowly opened.

The weird and sinister figure of a man appeared. Over his head he wore a peculiar helmet with hideous glass pieces over the eyes and tubes that connected with a tank which he carried buckled to his back. As he slowly dragged himself out I could wonder only at the outlandish headgear.

Quickly he closed down the cover of the tube, but not before a vile effluvium seemed to escape and penetrate even to us in our hiding places. As he moved forward, Kennedy gave a flying leap at him, and we followed with a regular football interference.

It was Dan the Dude.

"What's that thing?" I puffed, as I helped Craig with the headgear.

"An oxygen helmet," he replied. "There must be air down the tube that cannot be breathed."

He went over to the tube. Carefully he opened the top and gazed down, starting back a second later, with his face puckered up at the noxious odor.

"Sewer gas," he ejaculated, as he slammed the cover down. Then he added to the policeman. Where do you suppose it comes from?"

"Why," replied the officer, "the St. James viaduct—an old sewer—is somewhere about these parts."

Kennedy puckered his face as he gazed at our prisoner. He reached down quickly and lifted something off the man's coat.

"Golden hair," he muttered. "Elaine's!"

A moment later he seized the man and shook him roughly.

"Where is she—tell me?" he demanded.

Then man snarled some kind of reply, refusing to say a word about her.

"Tell me," repeated Kennedy.

"Humph!" snorted the prisoner, more close-mouthed than ever.

Kennedy was furious. As he sent the man reeling away from him, he seized the oxygen helmet and began putting it on. There was only one thing to do—to follow the clue of the golden strands of hair.

Down into the pest hole he went, his head protected by the oxygen helmet. As he cautiously took one step after another down a series of iron rungs inside the hole, he found that the water was up to his chest. At the bottom of the perpendicular pit was a narrow, low passageway leading off. It was just about big enough to get through, but he managed to grope along it. He came at last to the main viaduct, an old stone-walled sewer, as murky a place as could well be imagined filled with the foulest sewer gas. He was hardly able to keep his feet in the swirling, bubbling water that swept past, almost up to his neck.

By this time Craig had come to a small, open chamber, into which the viaduct widened. On the wall he found another series of iron rungs, up which he climbed. The gas was terrible.

As he neared the top of the ladder he came to a shelf-like aperture in the sewer chamber, and gazed about. It was horribly dark. He reached out and felt a piece of cloth. Anxiously he pulled on it. Then he reached further into the darkness.

There was Elaine, unconscious, apparently dead.

He shook her, endeavoring to wake her up. But it was no use.

In desperation Craig carried her down the ladder.

Noiselessly he picked up the old chair in the room and with it raised was approaching Kennedy to knock him out.

Before I knew it myself Kennedy had heard him. With a half instinctive motion he drew the revolver from his pocket, and almsot before I could see it, had shot the man. Without a word he returned the gun to his pocket and again bent over Elaine, without so much as a look at the crook, who sank to the floor, dropping the chair from his nerveless hands.

Just then, outside, we could hear the ambulance, and a doctor and two attendants hurried up to the door. Without a word the doctor seemed to appreciate the gravity of the case.

He finished his examination and shook his head.

"There is no hope—no hope," he said slowly.

Kennedy merely stared at him. But the rest of us instinctively removed our hats.

Kennedy gazed at Elaine, overcome. Was this the end?

It was not many minutes later that Kennedy had Elaine in the little sitting room off the laboratory, having taken her there in the ambulance, with the doctor and two attendants.

Elaine's body had been placed on a couch, drawn. The light fell on her pale face.

Aunt Josephine had arrived, stunned, and a moment later Perry Bennett. As I looked at the sorrowful party Aunt Josephine rose slowly from her position on her kness

Kennedy Revives Elaine By His Latest Electric Marvel

With our prisoner, we could only look helplessly around. Again and again I looked at my watch as the minutes lengthened. Suppose the oxygen gave out?

"By George, I'm going down after him," I cried in desperation.

"Don't do it," advised the policeman. "You'll never get out."

One whiff of the horrible gas told me that he was right. I should not have been able to go fifty feet in it. I looked at him in despair. It was impossible.

"Listen," said the policeman, straining his ears.

There was, indeed, a faint noise from the black depths below us. A rope alongside the rough ladder began to move, as though some one was pulling it taut. He gazed down.

"Craig! Craig!" I called. "Is that you?"

No answer. But the rope still moved. Perhaps the helmet made it impossible for him to hear.

He had struggled back in the swirling current almost exhausted by his helpless burden. Holding Elaine's head above the surface of the water and pulling on the rope to attract my attention; for he could neither hear nor shout, he had taken a turn of the rope about Elaine. I tried pulling on it. There was something heavy on the other end, and I kept on pulling.

At last I could make out Kennedy dimly mounting the ladder. The weight was the unconscious body of Elaine, which he steadied as he mounted the ladder. I tugged harder and he slowly came up.

Together, at last, the policeman and I reached down and pulled them out.

We placed Elaine on the cellar floor, as comfortable as was possible, and the policeman began his first-aid motions for resuscitation.

"No—no!" cried Kennedy. "Not here—take her up where the air is fresher."

With his revolver still drawn to overawe the prisoner, the policeman forced him to aid us in carrying her up the rickety flight of cellar steps. Kennedy followed quickly, unscrewing the oxygen helmet as he went.

In the deserted living room we deposited our senseless burden, while Kennedy, the helmet off now, bent over her.

"Quick—quick!" he cried to the officer. "An ambulance!"

He was trying the ordinary methods of resuscitation. Meanwhile the officer had hurried out, seeking the nearest telephone, while we worked madly to bring Elaine back.

Again and again Kennedy bent and outstretched her arms, trying to induce respiration again. So busy was I that for the moment I forgot our prisoner.

But Dan had seen his chance. Noiselessly he picked up the old chair in the room and with it raised was approaching Kennedy to knock him out.

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Kennedy gazed at Elaine, overcome. Was this the end?

It was not many minutes later that Kennedy had Elaine in the little sitting room off the laboratory, having taken her there in the ambulance, with the doctor and two attendants.

Elaine's body had been placed on a couch, drawn. The light fell on her pale face.

Aunt Josephine had arrived, stunned, and a moment later Perry Bennett. As I looked at the sorrowful party Aunt Josephine rose slowly from her position on her kness where she had been weeping silently beside Elaine, and pressed her hands over her eyes, with every indication of faintness.

Meanwhile Kennedy, beside the couch, with an air of desperate determination, turned away and opened a cabinet. From it he took a large coil and attached it to a storage battery, dragging the peculiar apparatus near Elaine's couch.

To an electric light socket Craig attached wires. The doctor watched him in silent wonder.

"Doctor," he asked slowly, as he worked; "do you know of Professor Leduc of the Nantes Ecole de Medicin?"

"Why—yes," answered the doctor, "but what of him?"

"Then you know of his method of electrical resusciation."

"Yes—but"—— he paused, looking apprehensively at Kennedy.

Craig paid no attention to his fears, but, approaching the couch on which Elaine lay, applied the electrodes. "You see," he explained, with forced calmness, "I apply the anode here—the cathode there."

The ambulance surgeon looked on excitedly as Craig turned on the current, applying it to the back of the neck and to the spine.

For some minutes the machine worked.

Then the young doctor's eyes began to bulge.

"My heavens!" he cried under his breath; "Look!"

Elaine's chest had slowly risen and fallen. Kennedy, his attention riveted on his work, applied himself with redoubled efforts. The young doctor looked on with increased wonder.

"Look! The color in her face! See her lips!" he cried.

At last her eyes slowly fluttered open—then closed.

To us outside, who had no idea what was transpiring in the other room, the minutes were leaden-footed. Aunt Josephine, weak but now herself again, was sitting nervously.

Just then the door opened.

I shall never forget the look on the young ambulance surgeon's face as he murmured under his breath: "Come here—the age of miracles is not past—look!"

Raising his finger to indicate that we were to make no noise, he led us into the other room.

Kennedy was bending over the couch.

Elaine, her eyes open now, was gazing up at him, and a wan smile flitted over her beautiful face.

Kennedy had taken her hand, and as he heard us enter, turned half way to us while we stared in blank wonder from Elaine to the weird and complicated electrical apparatus.

"It is the life current," he said simply, patting the Leduc apparatus with his other hand.

Watch for the Fascinating "EXPLOITS OF ELAINE" Story and Film each week.

The New Spring Colors By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

I SPOKE last week of the new Spring skirts. This week I would like to say a few words about color.

Color is the life of the dress, just as it is the beauty of the flower. There is nothing which is so important to a woman as the coloring which goes into her gowns. A little false color or an over-emphasis of color may kill not only her dress but her whole charm.

It is really the color in woman's dress which interprets the woman herself. Life is vibration and color is vibration. If the vibrations in our clothing are harmonious with us we are happy.

I have heard women say, "I never feel comfortable in such and such a dress." And I have heard them say, "I never put on this dress without feeling gay and light-hearted."

The reason for this probably is that the "unhappy" dress has clashing colors or colors which do not harmonize with the woman's personality, while in the second case we have a dress, no doubt, whose coloring is perfectly harmonious with itself and with the spirit of its wearer.

I think the gift of color understanding is the most wonderful that the Great Source of all things can give us. We know that a painting that is the soul of beauty can be utterly spoiled and be made only an ugly daub by retouching here and there with different colors. We have all seen how some wonderful landscape set out as the creator intended it has been utterly spoiled by some glaring monstrosity designed by man. If this is so of paintings and nature, how much more is it so of woman!

I am prompted to write of the importance of color because the colors of this Spring and Summer will be in the majority of dresses more glowing, brilliant, many-hued than ever. There will be extraordinary combinations. I have in mind a dress which looked at itself seems to be utterly inharmonious and almost shocking in its coloring. But this same dress on a tall, slender woman with black hair and an olive skin immediately resolves itself into most wonderful harmony. The dress and the woman interpret and blend into each other exquisitely. And this, to my mind, is a perfect dress.

If you have not this sense of color developed then I urgently advise you to seek counsel with some friend who has. You will never need advice in this matter more than you will this coming season.

Of course, one can never go wrong with the pastel shades, nor with simple whites and blues. Every woman, however, craves for these gorgeous assembling of hues. Every woman, at least now and then, envies the butterfly. It is to these that I preach caution this season.

A Charming Spring Walking Suit on the New Lines

One of the newest Spring dresses for evening wear, showing the characteristic wide skirts and vivid coloring that will prevail this season. The overskirt is of white net, with blue ribbon trimming. The underskirt is of white silk, with golden ornaments. The bodice is orange brocade, with flaring hips. The right hip is offset with a pannier of orange and white striped silk. The ribbon trimmings are of turquoise green.

("Lucile" Models)

Grumpy On Tour ◎ By Cyril Maude

(Being extracts from a letter on the burning question of hotels by the distinguished English actor.)

The worst of it is that a visitor from abroad traveling in this country sees so very little, often nothing at all, of the home life of the average American citizen, and he is so very apt to form his judgment of them from the people he sees in hotels. What a fatal mistake, though! How many of us Englishmen would like to be estimated from the queer people from the British Isles that one sees, for instance, as a rule at the Swiss hotels! But it is on account of this hotel life that I heard a young Englishwoman, on being asked what particular type seemed most to express to her America, reply that in her opinion the drummers that she found crowding every hotel lobby seemed the typical Americans.

I wonder what particular class of individual in England seems to an American the most typical. I hope not what is known in the low class play here as the silly ass Englishman! I admit he exists, or rather, I should say, did exist in England, but I rather fancy the race has practically become extinct since the great war began in such terrible earnest, or if he does exist he is lying hidden in one of the neutral countries becoming less and less inclined as time goes on ever again to claim his rights as a citizen of England, at any rate until the war is over and his chances of being conscripted have become less alarming! Is he not likely to be soon taking out his papers as an American citizen? And then, thank our British stars, (and pity yours and your stripes, too,) he will have become a silly ass American. May Heaven keep you from that, though; the meanest, dirtiest emigrant that ever got through Ellis Island is worthier to be admitted than such slackers!

Of course, though at home the typical Englishman is, thank God, in khaki, and a splendid manly young fellow he is after, say a year's training, and he came mostly from this very same class as do your drummers, and often as I push my way through a crowd of these latter gentlemen in the hotel lobby I think to myself, "There, but for the grace of God, go soldiers such as ours!"

The lobby! How anxiously one looks at it as one arrives at the hotel which is to be one's home for probably a week! The main features are of course familiar to all hotels in the States. There at the end of the hall, which is more or less built of white marble, stands the desk at which preside the hotel clerks whom we feel uncomfortable (we English people) if we don't describe as clerks. And with them after your first cursory encounter with the porter who carries in your grips lies your first intimation as to how comfortable you are going to be for some days. He may be and probably will be very polite and kind and call you by your name directly you have signed the register, but on the other hand, what with having for months to contend with dissatisfied guests he may have contracted the most unpleasant manners through a long and unpleasant course of souring. The sour clerk betokens what you will find awaiting you in the hotel, so when you meet him move on quickly and do not wait to discover that the bellboy is a dirty, dishonest-looking rascal, the elevator attendant rather worse, and even more particularly irritating when he whistles an antiquated and entirely erroneous version of "The Girl from Utah" as the ascent to your room commences and then misses each floor by ever so few feet, but just enough to make the return to the exact necessary position to enable you to alight exceedingly unpleasant, and uncommonly reminiscent of a choppy sea in the English Channel! As you get out of the elevator you will find yourself in dark and stuffy passages and you will find your room dark and uninviting, the bed hard, and you will long for home.

But as I said above, the hotel clerk may, and indeed probably will, be a very charming fellow, and after exhibiting a specimen of your very worst handwriting by inscribing your name in the large book provided for the purpose, you will follow a bright young fellow into a swiftly ascending elevator, which makes you wonder why there are so few of the same swiftness in England, and walking along thickly carpeted passages you find yourself in a delightful, clean, and sometimes cozy looking room, usually with white walls and hung with old French engravings of fashionable court and possibly naughty bohemian life of the eighteenth century. You will at once take a look at your bathroom and discover probably some fresh and newly invented joy in each one. Perhaps one will be particularly long and comfortable, or the tiling superlatively well laid, or another has ice water laid on, which until you discover that you seldom if ever want to drink it at all in your room, will seem a wonderful advantage!

You will probably find the room as hot as a palm house in the Botanical Gardens and you will quickly throw open the window wide to get the fresh air—when lo and behold you suddenly find a terrible mistake has been made and you rush to the phone and ask to be given another room, for as you open the window there comes the terrible sound of trolley cars passing over points at street turnings and crossings, and you know well that you will not sleep in that same room until after 2 a.m. nor after 6 the same morning. But everything is soon arranged and you go up another six or seven flights and to another corner of the building, or else inside it in the courtyard, and all is peace and happiness! You are left alone and quickly but deftly you put the rocking chair where it is least likely to catch your ankle unawares as you walk across the room and even more deftly and quickly (still from long experience) you slip the spittoon under the nearest sofa or under the bed, anywhere so that the accursed thing is not in evidence!

Your nerves are usually on the jump rather when you arrive and even the pleasant or the unpleasant tones of the telephone operator affect you when you ask to be put through to the room of a friend who entered the hotel with you, and who registered at the same time, but who now you are told (either sweetly or crabbedly, according to how the telephone girl is getting on with her best boy at the time) is actually not stopping in the hotel. You express doubts as to the accuracy of this statement and at last, after explaining that the gentleman's name is Barker and not Pahtah or Charter or Carter or Martyr, you are put through.

It is when you get down to the dining room that you learn the most important facts about your fate for the next six days though, unless by any chance you should have inadvertently found yourself at a hotel run on what is cruelly for the American country's sake called "the American plan." If it is on this "plan" alas there is but a miserable fate in store for you! You will then find yourself waited on by members of the opposite sex that in your wildest nightmares you scarcely ever could have dreamed existed! Hard featured, sulky, haughty damsels, most of them? Your food is settled for you by the chief demon of indigestion and cooked in a kitchen that simply breathes "strafe" to every digestive organ you ever possessed! Your vegetables are slapped down in diminutive dishes by your side and your orders are taken and executed with the most ladylike bitterness! Of course there are exceptions to what I am inclined to begin to regard as a rule in this matter! For instance, I remember stopping in a hotel in a wierd little town out in the Far Northwest where each waitress as she burst into view seemed prettier and pleasanter than the last, and they all had such pleasant manners that even badly cooked beans floating in nasty-looking green water seemed almost appetizing when sunned in their smiles! I have known them sometimes to enter into conversation, and only the other day I was surprised by one of them telling me she had only lately gone in for waiting and that before she arrived in America she had been, if you please, a governess in a Turkish family! What a change from teaching French verbs or simple fractions to serving those terrible dinners we endured at her hotel. Perhaps, though, she saw very similar expressions on the faces of the diners as they gazed disconsolately at the nasty beans as she used to see on the faces of her young pupils when confronted with the French verbs!

But of course it is only on rare occasions that you find yourself enduring the misery of the American plan. As you enter the dining room of the good-class hotel in the ordinary American city you are apt to look anxiously to see the class of waiter who is going to look after you. First of all, is he colored? If he is, he will, I find, wait on you all the better if you amuse him with a joke in some way during the meal. If he is an Italian he will probably allude to the war, as you are an Englishman. If he is a German he probably will not allude to the war, and you will probably most earnestly pray in your heart of hearts that he is no relation to the famous cook of Chicago, and has no similar homicidal inclinations. But whether he be Italian or German, or, again, very rarely French, he will be sure to tell you before very long that he remembers waiting on you at the Carlton in London! He is, I find, usually a good, attentive fellow, the waiter in America, but whether he is good or bad, he has at the end of the meal to bring you what one excellent waiter at a certain famous hotel in New York used always to describe to me as "La douloureuse"—the check!

I cannot bear to hear the head waiters in hotels called Captain. It always seems to me such a terrible desecration of the word, just as much in fact as medals seem to me to be desecrated by being pinned as they are in royal households on the chests of footmen who have waited at distinguished royal dinner parties. I remember one particular old footman at Sandringham who simply glittered with medals, and I, in my innocence, thought he must have fought in unnumbered gallant fights!

Sometimes I have been rather astonished at the remarks of waiters, particularly colored ones! Only the other day I sat reading during dinner Winston Churchill's latest novel, when suddenly a friendly dusky face was poked over my shoulder and I was asked if I liked it as much as the last novel but one! My wife, I well remember her telling me, when she was playing years ago somewhere in "The Bells" with Sir Henry Irving, was suddenly informed at breakfast by a very stout darky that he had been in front the night before to see "The Bells," an exceedingly tragic and indeed mournful piece, as you know. She asked him how he enjoyed it, and he replied at once: "I nevah laffed so much in all my life."

It is a great art, the art of waiting. A good waiter can make you really enjoy even a poor meal. I have heard it said that the waiter is the most pathetic person in the world! One very tender hearted young lady, to whom I am nearly related, once told me she often cried at the thought of them. Personally I cannot say that the thought of them has ever affected me quite in that way. I wonder if they hate the sight of food as much as I begin to hate, yes, positively hate, the sound of music, or, at any rate, a certain class of music played by the regular ordinary hotel band. Oh, those eternal one-steps and well-worn musical comedy airs!

Is the object of the hotel band to promote good digestion, to stop intelligent conversation, or to make you intermittently forget the food or the way it is being served? I don't know whether I am losing my appetite or what is the matter, but I think that in the States too much food is always served per portion. As for roast beef, well, I always used to look on that as an excellent dish, but never have I seen it served in a tempting way in America! It is always cut too thick and looks as it lies simply covering the dish in which it is served like food for the lions at the 300!

One loses one's judgment of food though in leading a hotel life for months at a time. You get very tired of ordering food. You do not look forward to your meals in the same way as if you are a healthy man, you do at home. I think on the whole you begin at last to think in fact more of what kind of crockery you are eating off and what kind of glasses you are drinking out of than the actual goodness of the food. I often wonder why hotel silverware is made in shapes that must make it extremely difficult to clean. I am sure there are many interstices in the ordinary hotel coffee pot that never can possible be cleaned at all! Oh! the horror of the thought of it! I must forget that!

Down in the basement usually of every hotel we find the barber's shop. Most spotless place in all the hotel except, we hope, the kitchen. There are the wonderful beings who spend their lives making us all fit to be seen. Assisting them in their admirable efforts to make us presentable are the nymphs known as manicurists. Almost unknown in my country are these young ladies; in fact they hardly exist, and if spoken of are merely mentioned with bated breath as something well, perhaps, just a wee bit improper.

The American barber does not seem to me as talkative an individual as his English prototype, but he is certainly a great artist in his line of business. It is a great marvel to me the way the management of American hotels trust their guests in the way, I mean, of cashing checks. I fear, though, they are constantly being cheated. At the cashier's desk you will usually find a very charming loooking young lady who does not as a rule look as if she could spot a swindler any easier than other folk, but I suppose beneath that charm lie the astuteness and cunning cleverness of a Sherlock Holmes. Perhaps, that is why she is almost invariably goodlooking and ladylike—as a blind!

I have been behind the scenes in only one hotel, and that was at a marvelously well-managed hotel at Chicago, which owes much of its enormous prestige to the fact that it is looked after by its own proprietors. I shall never forget my tour of inspection, it was most interesting. But I think no department interested me more than the laundry. The enormous amount of laundry that has to be got through daily in a big hotel has always amazed me. I remember being perfectly overwhelmed with towels in this particular palace, and I told the head laundress how beautiful I thought the towels and how very generously I considered we were provided with them, and she at once told me that the manager had complained that not enough towels were provided and that she must be less stingy with them! Why is it that Americans are such towel gourmands? I have just looked in my bathroom here where I am stopping at quite an ordinary hotel, and I counted my towels and see that I have eight hand towels and three large bath ones! Now, why do I want all these towels? And at the palace I mentioned above I was even more generously provided!

Yes, they are queer places, full of life and energy, these great caravanaries of yours in America, and oh, most desperately lonely to live in month after month and year after year! But they are intensely interesting from garret to cellar, and the kindly people who work in them are deserving of much gratitude for their courtesy and their patience. But aren't they all a little overworked? I see more tired faces than one ought to see among the people who work in hotels. I thought there was some sort of eight hours work a day law here!

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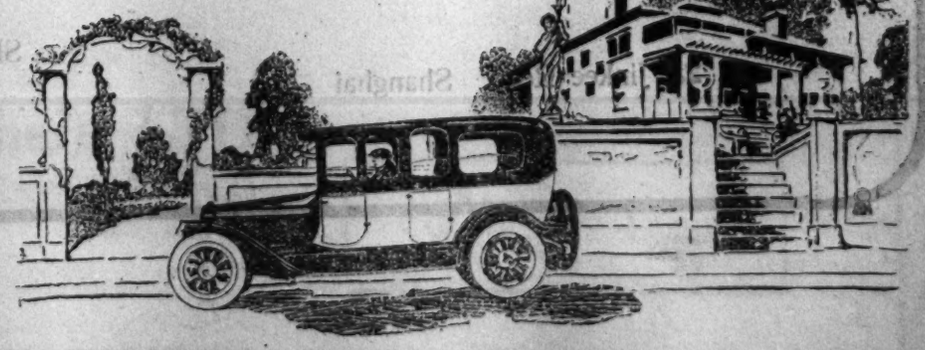

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY MAY 14, 1916

LITTLE ELBOW GREASE TO DRIVE MODERN CAR

Buick Dealers Make Test To Show Slight Effort Required To Handle Car

How much physical strength does it require to drive a modern automobile? There is probably not one person in a hundred that can answer this question with any degree of accuracy, and yet it is a very vital question and one that any prospective purchaser of an automobile should have answered to his satisfaction before placing an order for a car.

In order to get some first hand information on this subject, C. S. Howard, head of the company of that name, Pacific coast distributors of Buick cars, had a set of tests made on one of the two 1916 Buicks a few days ago, says the S. F. Chronicle. The car used for the test was a regular stock D-45 five-passenger, six-cylinder touring car, and the following figures were recorded. By using a small scale it was found that a pull of five pounds turned the car either to the right or left when it was in motion, and the amount of pressure required to keep it on a straight course was too slight to register. An eight pound pull on the emergency brake stopped the car and held it on a grade, while a pull of one pound moved the shifting lever in changing gears.

The clutch was completely disengaged by a pressure of but sixteen pounds, and immediately after the test and without any adjustments having been made, the car was driven up a 30 per cent grade to prove that the clutch did not slip. To start the car, a button switch was set on contact and a three-pound pressure on the starting pedal connected the electric cracking motor and started the six cylinders, which constitute the Buick power plant, to working.

In speaking of the test Howard said: "It has only been a few years since the controlling of an automobile was a man-sized job, and if there was much mountain work to be done, the man who drove his car as much as seventy-five or 100 miles in a day, was the exception.

Modern improvements in design and construction have changed this however, and so far as the physical strength is concerned, the frailest woman can drive any one of the new 1916 Buicks just as well as any of the world-famous drivers.

When the self-starter became a reality instead of a dream the automobile came into its own in its appeal to the woman driver.

For many years the man of the family refused to let his wife or daughter take a hand in the management of the motor, because of the difficulties of starting and the chances of getting injured through a back-fire. The proposition of cranking a car was bad enough for the average man and a terror to all but a few of the most athletic of women.

With the perfection of the many starting systems the crank became merely a memory. How simple is the system today—just turning a switch and touching a pedal—compared with those labors of the days gone!

The chances of a stalled motor under the former operation caused pedestrians to stare a bit when a woman came down Market street at the wheel of a car. Today not even the traffic policeman, who formerly gave the women the right of way, makes any exceptions of traffic rules for the fair drivers.

What a lot of smiles used to be brought to the surface when a woman finally had to call on a man to help her get her car out of the traffic when something did happen. That is, the man smiled and the women felt just a bit chagrined.

Just such occurrences made some women declare that they never would drive; but the self-starter and other improvements has overcome all that. See how easy it is for a woman to handle a Buick car today.

Three-pound pressure with foot to start the motor. Five-pounds pull to turn a corner. Eight-pounds pull to stop and hold car on a grade. One-pound pressure with foot to hold out clutch. All the lights are controlled by electric switches within easy reach of the right hand.

GRAY BANDIT CARS

What is there in the possession of a gray automobile that impels the owner to deeds of daring and crime? asks The Monthly Bulletin of the Automobile Club of America. In nine cases out of ten the newspaper accounts of automobile bandits have them rushing about in huge gray racing cars. In a recent issue of a Los Angeles daily newspaper were accounts of an attempted kidnapping of a young and beautiful woman and an attempt to hold up a street car by two automobilists. In each case the "high-powered gray racing car" figured in the alleged attempts.

Here is a subject for the attention of psychologists. Perhaps a gray coat of paint on an automobile has a depraving effect upon the owner.

Lincoln Highway Good Roads' Spur

New York, May 1.—The widespread interest that has attached to the amazing development of the Lincoln Highway in the two years since the idea of its construction was given to the public is responsible for an increasing demand on the part of the people for knowledge concerning road conditions in every part of the country, states a late bulletin of the Lincoln Highway Association.

Were all the highways in the United States being developed as rapidly as the Lincoln Highway, some startling figures in the way of expenditures for such improvements might be quoted. Figures which really show the expenditures for road improvement during the past year and for the past decade are just as interesting, as they show the necessity for immediate constructive endeavor.

Ten years ago, when the good roads movement was just beginning to enlist public support, approximately $79,000,000 was expended by States, counties, towns and districts in the United States in furthering the cause of improved highways. Through the awakened appreciation of the advantages of good roads since that time, due in no small part to the Lincoln Highway propaganda, the amount has jumped to $235,000,000 for the last year. This includes the $4,623,800 which, in round numbers, was spent in improving the Lincoln Highway. The Lincoln Highway is 3,384 miles long, while the United States has, as a whole, 2,240,000 miles of public roads, including the Lincoln Highway.

In comparing these figures, it is very apparent that the Lincoln Highway has received its share of attention as far as the percentage goes, but there is every reason in the world to continue the endeavor to complete the Lincoln Highway as soon as possible, since it stands as the most certain example of what connected road improvement should be, for the rest of the country to follow.

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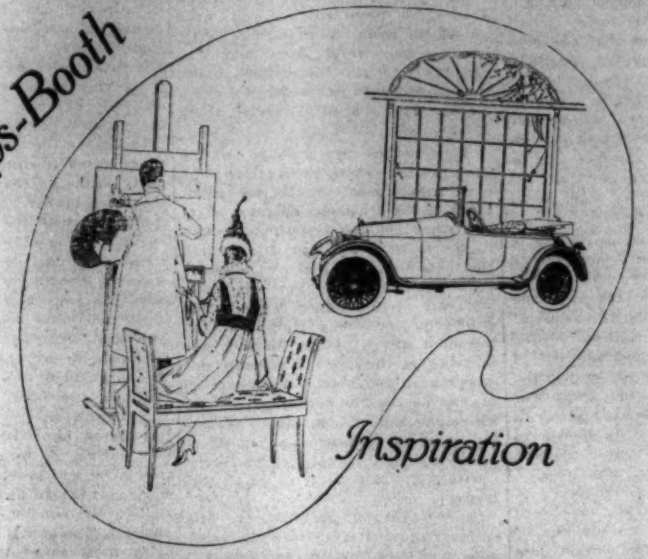

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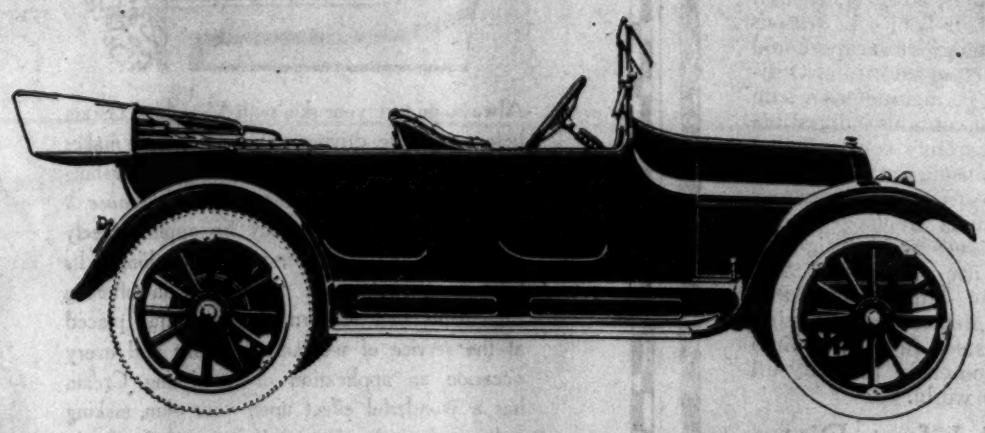

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OVERLAND PLANT NOW 14 TIMES ORIGINAL SIZE

Demand Caused By Price That Makes Motor Car a Necessity

The popularity of the Overland car and the ever-increasing demand for it is remarkable, even in these days when motor cars are beginning to be considered more of a necessity than a luxury.

Mr. John N. Willys, the head of the Willys-Overland Co., assumed control eight years ago and the plant is now fourteen times its original size, and occupies floor space available for manufacturing purposes of 103 acres, or 4,486,680 square feet. The manufacturing facilities have been so organized that it is possible to build 1,000 cars every twenty-four hours.

Last year was reached the high-water mark in Overland production, and attained a record never before equalled by any other manufacturer of medium or high-priced cars. This year that record will be left far behind—the actual shipments for the month of January amounted to 12,393 cars while the steadily increasing demand for Overlands is startling even to those in close touch with the situation.

In this connection it is interesting every personal endeavor to encourage the Anglo-French loan which was raised in America. He himself underwrote £200,000 in the belief that it was desirable for those doing a large foreign trade to remember their obligation to extend credit to the Allies, in order that the difference in exchange brought about by abnormal circumstances might be adjusted.

The keynote of Overland production has been to provide the motoring public with a car, fully equipped in every respect, easy to handle and thoroughly reliable, a car that will meet all the ordinary demands of daily use at the lowest price at which it is possible for any manufacturer to produce. It is evident that that policy has met with universal approval for Overland cars are now used and sold the world over.

Who Sells Ford Cars?

It was so early in the business day of the Cincinnati Branch that the salesmen had not dispersed along their several customer's trails, when a gentleman entered the main doorway and stood gazing about him with pleased interest.

"So this," he said, addressing the group in general, "is the half million dollar factory where they turn out a live Ford every few minutes."

The salesman who had advanced to meet him responded that it was that same.

"And I'm going to pay full price to support all this tile and oak and plate glass," he went on good naturedly, "although my safe didn't cost the Company a sou in advertising or in salesman's salary?" "You know," he said, "I've come in on an early train this morning to buy a car and it's a real regular event with me. I want to give my order to the manager and tell him how it is I'm buying a Ford and who convinced me it was the car to buy. None of you salesmen have worked a minute on me as a prospect so you just take me along to your manager!"

He was taken along and his genial presence ushered into the manager's office.

A proffered chair was kept waiting while the future Ford owner unbuttoned his overcoat and suit coat and—being bulky in shape, twisted himself into the posture that usually suggests the producing of a roll from the hip pocket. "There it is," he said, showing a neat package of greenbacks, "the price of a Ford touring car. As this is a great occasion with me I want the pleasure of telling you who convinced me that I wanted a Ford.

"I'm a doctor from G.....and my patients are 90% farmers. I have three horses and three rigs and a hired man, but the whole outfit is being worked into an early grave. I just have to have an automobile. One of my patients, Sam Fields, drives a.....and I had decided to get one like his. Sam brags on his car and seems to think it the only kind worth considering, till one day I said, 'Sam, you honestly like your...., don't you?' and Sam went on bragging of what it could do and how little it cost, so I said, 'Well, you've made me want one and I'm going to get one on your recommendation.' Then Sam didn't seem so enthusiastic. Said he didn't know I was thinking of buying when I asked about his car, and at last he said, 'Doctor, you're a friend of mine and I'll just say this: If I was in the market myself today I'd get a Ford. You want a car that will work hard, work all the time and do it for the least possible cost. You better get a Ford!'

"Well, that got me started, so I just made a point of asking this friend about his.....and that one about his.....and so and so about his..... They'd boost their own all right till I said I was in the market. Then they'd come out strong and talk Ford. I was convinced. So here I am. And here's my money. You see it wasn't your salesmen who sold me, nor your advertising, nor your Ford owners—it was the owners of other makes of cars."

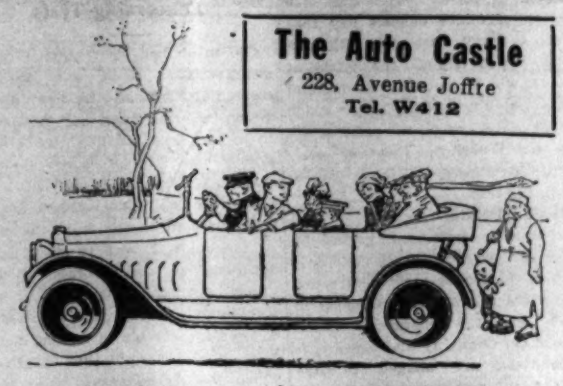
OIL COMPANY BUYS 25 NEW HUDSON SUPER-SIXES

Twenty-five of the new, patented 76 horse-power Hudson Super-Sixes have just been sold to the Quapaw Oil and Gas Co., of Bartlesville, Okla., by the McClelland Gentry Motor Co., of Oklahoma City. At the present time, the company is using 27 cars of 18 different makes, which they have been testing for the past two years. As a result of the Super-Six purchase all those cars now in use have been offered for sale and the 25 Super-Sixes will be called on to do the work that the 27 have been doing.

The sale was directly due to the fact that some time ago, the chief engineer of the company, and a number of its officials had a ride in a 1914 Hudson which had been run some 70,000 miles, which had changed hands four times, and still was doing all that it was called on to do in the oil fields, which is no weakling's task.

The chief enginner accordingly went to Detroit and was shown about the leading automobile factories, where he closely scrutinized methods of manufacture, material used and became acquainted with other vital factors of each make of car. Immediately on his return west, the deal with the McClelland Gentry Motor Co., was closed.

The 25 Super-Sixes will be operated along the company's pipe line from Kansas to the Coast, where the roads are extremely rough and abundant reserve power and sturdiness of frame are absolutely essential.



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Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

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needs the same care in selection as the car itself, if you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

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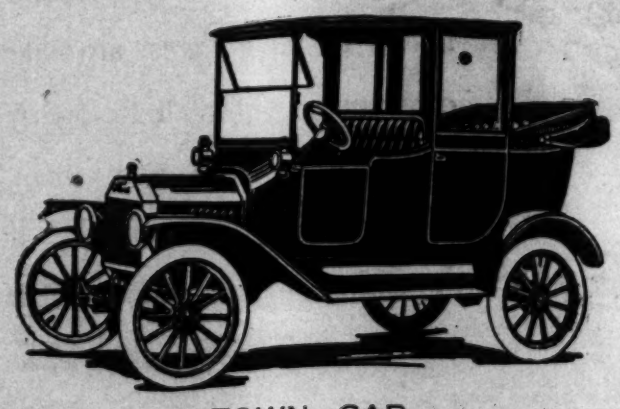
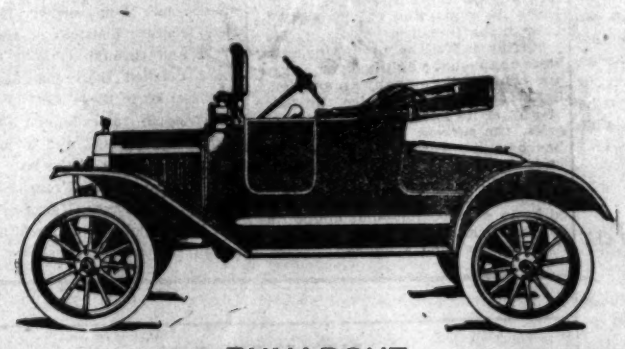


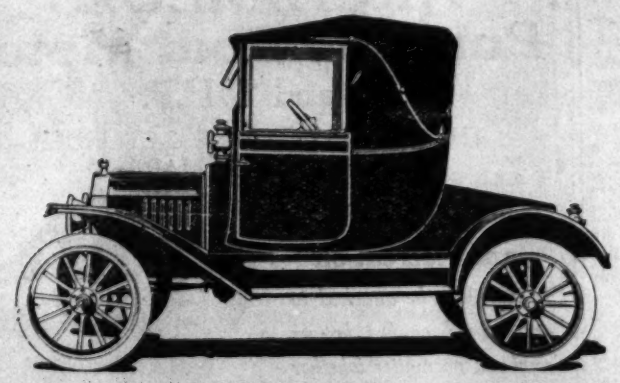
TOWN CAR

There is only one reason why Ford Cars are demanded by over half the Car buyers in every Country. They are better Cars. The Ford has demonstrated its superiority by all the tests of time, in every kind of use. The demand is great because the value is great.

Better buy yours NOW!



RUNABOUT



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COUNT THE FORDS

A BIG SALES FACTOR IS FIRM'S STABILITY

Studebaker Report Shows A Large Increase In 1915 Trade Over 1914

In the light of the increasing importance which automobile buyers attach to the financial resources and stability of the manufacturer, the latest annual report of the Studebaker Corporation is interesting.

A detailed analysis of the report shows that the year 1915 marked a climax in the sixty-four years that Studebaker has been in business, sales, for instance, totaling $56,539,006, and producing an increase of $13,094,782 over the previous year, which had up to that time set the high mark.

This consideration of financial soundness and stability is all the more significant when it is realized how many automobile makers have sprung up in the industry only to go out of existence again. Of the different makes of cars registered in Minnesota, for instance, in 1915, about 75 per cent were what were known as "orphans." In other words, the builders of these cars have gone out of the business of making automobiles. Because of the experience of many buyers with concerns of this kind, greater care is being exercised in choosing, and the strength, the length of time in business and other factors are taken into account.

Registration figures in every state disclose a condition identical with that of Minnesota, with little variation in the percentage of orphan cars. By contrast with this condition is the record of the Studebaker, a bigger factor in the motor car industry this year than ever before, with a contemplated output of 100,000 automobiles for 1916.

All over the country motorists see the advantage of buying cars from a company that is sure to remain in business a long time and is building with the idea of permanency in view.

Although the annual Studebaker statement showed a satisfactory earning to the stockholders, the profit was smaller, in proportion to the volume of business than for many other automobile builders. Considering the perfect organization which the Studebaker Corporation has and the efficiency of its plants, making it possible to produce cars on the most economical plan, it would indicate that the quality in the cars is high in proportion to the price.

In addition to producing cars of quality at moderate prices and offering the biggest possible values, the Studebaker Corporation is further extending good will everywhere by means of an original plan of definite service. This plan, preventive rather than curative in its nature, is in force among all branches, most of the larger dealers and many of those in smaller cities. It takes care of each new car by means of regular inspections and adjustments on specified dates during the first six months. Incidentally, it serves to so educate the owner that he will not be likely to seriously abuse his car after the six months' period is up.

Scripps-Booth Car Pays Lowest Tax

"Official records of the State of Michigan show the Scripps-Booth car to be the most economical in existence; at least so far as tax figures go," says Gus Goyer, sales manager of the John F. McLain Company, Northern California distributor. "Michigan's Official Automobile Blue Book contains the horse power rating and the weight of over 1,000 types of automobiles, dating clear back to 1900. In all this list the heaviest car is given as the American Mercedes, which is said to weigh 7,498 pounds.

"On taxes, a prominent Eastern car paid the highest fee of $27.75 per season, while the Scripps-Booth paid the lowest—the tax on horsepower and weight amounting to only $8.00.

"In spite of this fact, this car is credited with a speed of fifty three miles per hour and a touring speed in country work in the hands of the average driver which is higher than that attained by any other car except in speed contests or in the hands of racing drivers.

"On account of the low-hung weight and long wheelbase and the lightness of this vehicle, it clings to the road with unusual tenacity and with an exceptional acceleration, soon overtakes the heavier cars in the rough going. It is in rough places that the light car shows up best and is able to outdistance its heavier rivals.

"In coupling this type of performance with light weight, and with highest class of meterial, workmanship and finish the Scripps-Booth Company has shown a perspicacity which has brought success to its door and has made the name stand for something of extra luxury during but little over a year of commercial existence."

To Probe Gasolene Price

Washington, March 31.—Uncle Sam is much exercised over protests that are coming from every section of the United States bearing on the increased cost in the price of gasolene. Congress and the executive branch of the Government intend to apply a restraining influence if possible.

Proposals have been made in Congress that the best way to reduce gasolene prices is by imposing an embargo on export shipments. Appeals have come to the Department of Justice to curb the alleged rapacity of combinations charged with being responsible for the advanced price. So far as can be learned the Department is unable to find evidence that the price has been increased in violation of law.

The House Committee on Interstate Commerce gave a hearing to Representative Steenerson of Minnesota today, who has offered a bill that proposes to clothe the Federal Trade Committee with authority to control gasolene prices. This bill provides that all dealers in the product who handle more than 3,000 gallons a year shall be controlled by the commission.

Federal Report Coming

It became known today that the Federal Trade Commission, which has just completed an inquiry into the activities of corporations that handle and sell gasolene, is about ready to make a report. The commission will make known the results in a preliminary statement to be issued tomorrow or Monday.

Officers of the Bureau of Mines who have been looking into gasolene prices are predisposed to the belief that the present prices are influenced solely by the law of supply and demand. They say that the production of crude oil has declined and that this combined with the increased domestic consumption and the steadily increasing demand from Europe has sent prices skyward. They say further that prices will continue to ascend until processes have been adopted to increase the yield of gasolene from crude oil.

Bureau of mines officials say that within a short time the Rittman process, which triples the yield of gasolene, will be put into commercial operation by a number of corporations and that in due season the price of the product will decline. However, they do not look for a substantial drop until early in the fall.

Inquiry To Follow

The Martine resolution, passed by the Senate yesterday, will be transmitted to the House early next week. This directs the Attorney-General to inquire into the operations of the Standard Oil Company and other corporations that are alleged to have exercised improper means to raise the price. It was pointed out in the Senate yesterday that the resolution is merely declaratory and will be without effect so far as direct results are concerned.

Early in the session, in reply to a resolution by the House, the Attorney-General gave notice that he had no evidence in his possession that would tend to show gasolene had been advanced as a result of an illegal combination.

It is understood that this is the situation today so far as the Department of Justice is concerned. United States attorneys have been instructed to keep their eyes open for violations of the law by gasolene producers and dealers. Up to date no violations of the law have been reported.

Indications are that the House will concur in the Martine resolution. The measure then will be forwarded to the Attorney-General. He will proceed to make the investigation ordered. In the meantime it is the general expectation that the Federal Trade Commission will make full report on the gasolene situation.

Firm Increases Working Capital

Scripps-Booth To Treble Output Of Last Year, Says John F. McLain

"Increasing its capital to a million dollars, the Scripps-Booth Company is making plans for trebling its output for the coming season, and with this, and the election of Clarence H. Booth as president of its new organization, takes its place with the leaders of the automobile industry," says John F. McLain of the John F. McLain Company.

"A new corporation under the same name has been formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, P750,000 of which is being subscribed and paid in by former members of the corporation largely, while the remaining $250,000 will be kept in the treasury.

"After the many predictions that were made but slightly over a year ago, when this company announced a light car of almost twice the price of any of its lightweight contemporaries, the success of this company has been a surprise. No doubts ever have been expressed about the car itself—which was most enthusiastically admired even by those supposed to be in competition—but doubt was expressed as to the ability to sell a light car at such a figure."

2,000,000 AT AUTO S

It can be conservatively estimated that in the neighborhood of one million and a half persons paid for admission to the automobile shows conducted by the automobile dealers' associations and the special companies during the past four or five months. This estimate does not consider the two national shows, held in New York and Chicago, the combined attendance of which reached the half million mark making a grand total of 2,000,000.

Success has favored the shows of the present season from every standpoint. A canvass of the leading local shows made by The Horseless Age discloses the fact that in attendance, number of exhibitors, and sales made, new marks were established in every section of the United States. This success has been general. But in the rich farming districts of the Middle West and through Ohio it has been more marked than elsewhere. Few of the cities in these sections reported increases in attendance and sales under 25 per cent., and in not a few cases the figures of the best previous year were doubled. From the standpoint of attendance, Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn., hold first rank among the purely local shows.

LEAVITT TELLS OF DIFFICULT HILL CLIMB

Head Of Pacific Coast Overland Distributors Gives Facts Concerning Tests

"So much has been written in the last few days about the Duncan-street hill climb, and we have had so many inquiries from our friends as to it, that I would like to present clearly some facts concerning it," said J. W. Leavitt, head of J. W. Leavitt & Co., coast distributors of Overland cars, in the S. F. Chronicle. At the outset I wish to state that I personally am not favorably inclined toward abnormal stunts, realizing that to pull them off successfully is largely a matter of special equipment of the car and the length to which the performers will go to successfully accomplish their stunt.

"In some of the newspaper reports of the automobile performance on the hill last Tuesday statement was made that the Overland car did not make a successful performance on the hill, due probably to stage fright on the part of the driver; but this statement is an injustice to our demonstrator, William Steanman, and the Overland car.

"It did not mention that the reason the car did not go over the hill was because the driving wheels were unable to secure traction on the cobblestone pavement, due to the fact of the car being equipped with a much faster low-speed gear than any other competing car, and the fact that the pavement had become smoothed from the efforts of the various automobiles to climb this hill after publicity in regard to it had been given by ourselves. The engine never lacked in power—at all times it spun the wheels.

"Our demonstrators had previously made ten or a dozen successful ascents—two of them on the morning of Tuesday, March 7.

"Our demonstrators were told of this Duncan-street hill, and that despite repeated attempts of several different makes of cars, no car had ever climbed the hill. This interested them, and they tried it, and on the second attempt were successful, using our regular demonstrator, with regular standard rear-axle gearing of 4 to 1 and our standard transmission first-speed gearing, giving only twelve turns of the engine to one turn of the rear wheel. This gearing, as stated, is considerably higher than many cars use as standard, and much higher and faster than was used by cars advertising as giving the most successful performance on this hill.

175 Miles Of Batteries

The following shows clearly to what extent storage batteries have become a factor in the building of modern motor cars.

Some figures furnished by the Willard Storage Battery Company of Cleveland state that there are over 800,000 Willard starting and lighting batteries in use at the present time. Allowing an average length of 16 inches, these batteries, if put end to end, would make a line of 175 miles long.

FINALLY CONQUERS HILL

Over a four-block course, closely guarded by 100 policemen, the famous California Street Hill in San Francisco was negotiated last week, for the first time, on high gear. This remarkable feat, which has been attempted so many times, was accomplished by Geo. Harrison in a Hudson Super-Six, equipped with Goodrich Silvertown Tires. Most cars can't make this steep, sheer, quarter-mile incline on low, and very few drivers attempt it in any gear.

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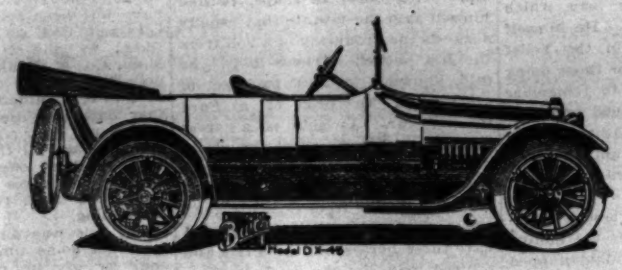
1916 BUICK CARS



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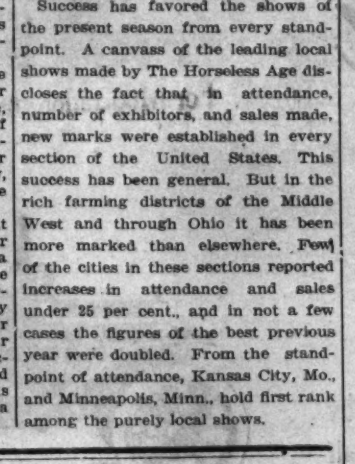

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GENTLEMEN

You know quite well that the more care you take of your health the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your damaged or worn cover (of any make) is, in the main, sound, it can be repaired or retreaded by the

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY MAY 14, 1916

GRAND NATIONAL IS WON BY PETER

Defeats The Tipster, Ye Illusionist and Sungari In Easy Fashion

SIR VICTOR'S GOOD RACE

Mush and Candlelight Contribute a Dead Heat To Enliven Day's Sport

The off-day of the Spring race meeting, yesterday, was favored with glorious weather and a very big crowd turned up. They were treated to some excellent racing, there being a number of quite close finishes and one, indeed, was a dead heat for first place.

The big race, the Grand National Steeplechase, was a disappointment, for only four ponies turned out and Bornite was not amongst them. In the circumstances, the event was a gift for Peter, which ran The Tipster and Ye Illusionist to a standstill and made light of the opposition of even so strong a pony as Sungari, capably handled by Mr. Brand. Mr. Johnstone has had more than one disappointment with the pony and his win was a highly popular one.

Sir Victor had a narrow win in the Spring Handicap from Sandiway, who very evidently is fast getting beyond racing in good company. The Griffins Handicap was halved by Mush and Candlelight, the latter coming into the picture just when Mush seemed a certain winner.

Mr. Hill put up another sensation by riding Driver to victory for the Beaconsfield Cup, the dividend being $195. How the crowd missed this very big tip is a mystery, for everybody had been talking about the pony. No doubt they were frightened of that genuine racer The Trader and Sir Nigel, with Mr. Heard up, also captivated many.

In a match over 1¾ miles with Sir Lamerock, Battle Dawn had an easy victory.

The results follow:

1.—The Candlelight Cup.—Value Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Griffins that have run at this Spring Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs.—Three-quarters of a mile.

	lbs.
Mr. R. Macgregor's brown The Raj, Mr. Vida	156—1
Mr. Jedfert's grey Gros Papa, Mr. Springfield	155—2
Mr. Ezra's ches. Silverwood, Mr. J. I. Ezra	152—3

Also ran:—Tuki Tuki (Mr. Heard), Berkshire (Mr. Cobbett), Stockton, Mr. J. A. Brand), Office Boy (Mr. Sleap), The Strafer (Mr. Hill).

Silverwood was first away and led to the quarter, but was hopeless against The Raj's challenge, being beaten five lengths. Gros Papa, last most of the way, did very well to get third, another three lengths off. —Time, 1.30 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $9.80. Places, 1st $7.50, 2nd $42.30, 3rd $14.60.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 460, 2nd 409, 3rd 547.

2.—The Beaconsfield Cup.—Presented. Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For all Ponies that have run at this Spring Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed Second, 3 lbs. extra; Ponies placed Third, weight for inches as per scale; Unplaced Ponies allowed 3 lbs. Winner on Off Day excluded. Jockeys who have never won an official race previous to this Meeting allowed 3 lbs.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Jedfert's ches. Driver, Mr. Hill	156—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's gr. Sir Nigel, Mr. Heard	152—2
Mr. G. D. Coutts' dun The Trader, Mr. J. A. Brand	161—3

Also ran:—Mameluke (Mr. Rowe), Australian Chief (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Viator (Mr. Cobbett).

This race produced a big surprise to the majority, who seemed to regard it as a Sir Nigel-The Trader match. Driver got right away and, save when Sir Nigel, hard ridden, got momentarily ahead at the Monument, was never approached. It answered well when asked and won going easily by half a length; three. —Time, 2.39 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $105.60. Places, 1st $13.80, 2nd $5.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 500, 2nd 603, 3rd 22.

3.—The Spring Handicap.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. A Handicap for all Ponies that have started in at least two Races at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Victor, Mr. Heard	164—1
Mr. John Peel's grey Sandiway, late Suffolk, Mr. Johnstone	165—2
Mr. Durgor's grey Concession, Mr. Molier	161—3

Also ran:—Nulli Secundus (Mr. Cobbett), Charlemagne (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Volcano (Mr. Rowe), Pingwu Chief (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Patriot (Mr. Vida), The Clerk (Mr. J. A. Brand).

Mr. Vida managed to hold Patriot still for the line-up, then sent it away in the lead at a rattling pace. Sandiway took command at the Monument from Sir Victor, but the old favorite has lost his one-time winning burst of speed and was beaten half a length; a bad third.—Time, 2.36 1/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $24.10. Places, 1st $7.80, 2nd $8.70, 3rd $7.80.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 805, 2nd 635, 3rd 467.

4.—The Cross Country Cup.—Presented. Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For all Ponies that have started in any of the races for Paperhunters of Season 1915-1916 and that have not won a Race at this Spring Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one official race previous to this Spring Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Unplaced allowed 5 lbs. Winners on the Off Day excluded.—One mile.

	lbs.
Major Nathan's grey Patrol, Mr. Molier	154—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's gr. Tuki Tuki, Mr. Vida	156—2
Mr. Peacock's grey The Buzzard, Mr. Hill	155—3

Also ran:—Socialism (Mr. Sleap), Brussells (Mr. Jones), Moratorium (Mr. Wullleumier), Gambia (Mr. Lanning), Farthing Damages (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Brown Duke (Mr. J. A. Brand), Rio Colorado (Mr. Mackinnon).

After a slow run race, The Buzzard, Tuki Tuki, Gambia and Moratorium came for a neck and neck finish down the straight, Moratorium fell away and in the last few strides Patrol got up to beat them all. Tuki Tuki was placed second and The Buzzard third. Half; the same.—Time, 2.8 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $41.20. Places, 1st $9.50, 2nd $9, 3rd $6.50.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 558, 2nd 236, 3rd 695.

A Match. One mile and a quarter. Mr. N. W. Hickling's gr. Battle Dawn, Mr. Johnstone ..... 158—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard ..... 158—2

They loped around, with Battle Dawn leading a length, to the Monument, where Sir Lamerock closed, but could not do better, even under the whip and Battle Dawn won as it liked.—Time, 2.45 1/5.

No betting.

5.—The Grand National Steeplechase.—Value, Tls. 400. Second Pony, Tls. 100. Third Pony, Tls. 60. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-Winners of this race at any previous Meeting allowed 7 lbs. —Twice round.

	lbs.
Mr. John Peel's ches. Peter, Mr. Johnstone	158—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Sungari, Mr. J. A. Brand	157—2
Mr. J. A. Hayes' bay Ye Illusionist, Mr. J. A. Hayes	145—3

Also ran:—The Tipster (Mr. Ezra). The Tipster early dropped out. Ye Illusionist made the running for a mile, when it was finished and thereafter Peter was never caught. Won by many lengths; the same.

Pari-mutuel, to win $12. Places, 1st $9.70, 2nd $9.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 405, 2nd 168, 3rd 430.

6.—The Griffins' Handicap.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. A Handicap for all Griffins that have started in at least two Races at this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Cire's ches. Candlelight, Mr. Molier	165—(d.h.)
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mush, Mr. Johnstone	162—(d.h.)
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's grey Cocos Chief, Mr. Hill	160—3

Also ran:—Gros Papa (Mr. Lanning), White Nile (Mr. Heard), Dixie (Mr. Vida).

Strung out over most of the journey, they were all bunched at the Monument. Mush led into the straight and seemed to have the race in hand. From the quarter, however, Candlelight got on terms and the judge could not separate them at the post. Cocos Chief four lengths away.—Time, 2.39 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win Candlelight $6.30, Mush $9. Places, 1st $7.80 and $6.80, 3rd $8.20.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 631 and 837, 3rd 628.

7.—The Try Again Stakes.—Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For all Ponies that have run at this Spring Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 7 lbs. Ponies placed Second, 3 lbs. extra; Ponies placed Third, weight for inches as per scale; Unplaced Ponies allowed 3 lbs. Allowances accumulative.—One mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Lamerton's gr. Mameluke, Mr. Rowe	158—1
Mr. Angus' bay Consent, Mr. Springfield	158—2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's br. Swanee, Mr. Heard	161—3

Also ran:—Rubber Ring (Mr. Vida), Forrest (Mr. Cobbett).

Mameluke sprang a surprise in a race looked on as a gift for Swanee, beating Consent in a tight finish by half a length and Swanee another length and a half—Time, 2.7 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $39.80. Places, 1st $11.50, 2nd $11.20.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 468, 2nd 344, 3rd 555.

8.—The Last Chance Plate.—Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For all Ponies that have run at this Spring Meeting, started on the Off Day and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 7 lbs. Ponies placed Second, 3 lbs. extra; Ponies placed Third, weight for inches as per scale; Unplaced Ponies allowed 3 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance, $5.—Half a mile.

	lbs.
Mr. N. W. Hickling's ches. Gambia, Mr. Lanning	152—1
Mr. J. A. B's br. The Clerk, Mr. Brand	149—2
Mr. Jedno's gr. Gros Papa, Mr. Springfield	157—3

Also ran:—The Strafer (Mr. Heard), Farthing Damages (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Viator (Mr. Cobbett), Berkshire (Mr. Vida), Stockton (Mr. Sleap).

The Clerk, well fancied for the final sprint, got first away and established a good lead, but was caught on the post by an outsider, Gambia and beaten a neck; one and a half lengths.—Time, 58 1/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $42.90. Places, 1st $18.90, 2nd $10.60, 3rd $12.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 656, 2nd 64, 3rd 865.

9.—The Mafoos' Race.—No whips or spurs allowed. Value, $40. Second $20. Third $10. For all China Ponies that have started at this Spring Meeting and on the Off Day excluded. Weight, 140 lbs. Native riders in racing colors.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. H. E. Morriss' bay Tringfield	1
Mr. Fastidit's gr. Rio Colorado	2
Mr. John Peel's sp. wh. Peter Pieman	3

Also ran:—Pingwu Chief, Robgill, Brussels, Clonmel, The Cub and The Strafer.

Nine turned out for the popular mafoos' race, but were reduced to eight at the start, for the obstreperous Strafer tried to get into the public stand. Tringfield's boy closely followed Mr. Stewart's tactics, taking the lead at Probst's, never losing it and winning by two lengths; one.—Time, 2.40 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $14.50. Places, 1st $6.10, 2nd $14, 3rd $6.60.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 939, 2nd 348, 3rd 33.

War Economies ◎ Some Suggestions By Tisdale

DOUBLING SIGNAL AT ROYAL AUCTION

A Convention Which Experts Reserve for Use In Emergencies

CRACKS LIKE DOUBLE

New York, April 9.—A number of letters have been received asking for more information and expressing various opinions about the latest convention in auction, doubling the one trick bid. The chief point seems to be to get at exactly what the partner is to do and what the intermediate player should say about it.

The general inference from reading these letters is that their writers imagine that if the experts approve of anything it is time for those who are not experts to get into line and add the new convention to their outfit, whether they know what to do with it or not. This reminds one of the duffer at golf who was told that Braid always carried a left hand mashie, and who forthwith discarded his old mashie and replaced it with a left hand club, under the impression that he was playing Braid's game.

That is about the difference between the expert's use of the double and the beginner's idea of the same convention. The crack player likes to have the double on hand for emergencies; for bad lies that he sees no other way to get out of. The ordinary player, on the other hand, is continually looking for opportunities to use it when there is no necessity for it, with the natural result that more than half the time its use is totally unjustifiable.

The double of a one trick bid in suit is a convention calling on the partner to go no trumps if he can stop that suit. If he cannot stop it he must take out the double with the best suit he has. Under no circumstances should he allow the double to stand unless he can almost defeat the contract himself, and sees no chance for going game in anything, which is a highly improbable situation when his partner has a no trumper except for one suit. Doubling a no trumper asks for partner's best suit.

As it is the expert opinion that is asked for, the best illustration of the uses of this new convention will probably be furnished by some examples of the play of those who think they know how to use it. All following hands in which the double is used were held by players who are acknowledged to be well up in the first flight. They are all from recent important duplicate matches, with from fifteen to twenty tables in each.

H.—Q 2
C.—A J 3 2
D.—A 9 8
S.—Q 9 8 6

H.—J 7 6 3 C.—K 10 6 5 D.—7 3 S.—A 10 2	Y A B Z	H.—A 10 9 4 C.—7 4 D.—K Q 5 S.—J 7 5 4

H.—K 8 5
C.—Q 9 8
D.—J 10 6 4 2
S.—K 3

Z dealt and passed. A bid no trump, Y doubled and B redoubled. There you have the situation. A and B are two of the strongest players in New York.

A's hand is as much below average as a ten is below a queen in value, and is another queen below the strength that an average player demands for a no trump bid, but he wants to prevent his partner from throwing up the hand without a bid. B's redouble is to force a bid from Z, or encourage A to call his best suit, as no one at the table can gain any information as to how the suits are distributed from these no trump bids.

The student will observe that Z feels called upon to take his partner out of the redouble, and bids two diamonds. Had he left the redouble alone it would have been up to A to do some guessing, because Y and Z will set A's alleged no trumper if Z and A pass B's redouble.

A and Y passed the two diamond takeout, A being well satisfied with having driven Y and Z into a minor suit, but B takes a very different view of the situation.

If A has a no trumper it must be strong in everything but diamonds, and B has that suit stopped twice if the ace is with Y, which seems prob-

St. John's Baseball Team in Easy Win

The St. John's College baseball team and the Shanghai Baptist College met on the baseball diamond yesterday. The score was exceedingly one-sided with the Baptist College at the small end. St. John's won by 31 to 4.

These routs appear to be a habit with St. John's. On Friday afternoon its nine defeated the Nanyang team by 15 to 2.

Lawn Bowls Fixtures

The 1916 fixtures of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club are as follows:

May

Wednesday, 17.—Official Opening: —Mr. A. Stephen's Team v. Mr. J. D. Gaines' Team.

Saturday, 20.—Teams selected by President and Vice-President.

Saturday, 27.—Married v. Single.

June

Saturday, 3.—Committee v. Rest of Club.

Saturday, 10.—Mr. Bain's Team v. Mr. Hammond's Team.

Sunday, 11.—S. L. B. C. v. Yangtszepoo Club (away).

Saturday, 17.—Rink Competition, 1st round.

Sunday, 18.—S. L. B. C. v. S. R. Club—(home).

Saturday, 24.—Rink Competition, 2nd round (rinks not used, pick up game).

July

Saturday, 1.—Scotland v. Rest of Club.

Saturday, 8.—Teams selected by Match v. Handicapping Committees.

Sunday, 9.—S. L. B. C. v. J. G. Club—(away).

Saturday, 15.—S. L. B. C. v. Yangtszepoo Club—(home).

Sunday, 16.—Pairs' Championship, 1st round—(home).

(Not more than three pairs from any Club).

Saturday, 22.—Mr. Ellis Hunter's Team v. Mr. G. H. Phillips' Team.

Saturday, 29.—Rink Championship, 1st round (any Club)—(home).

August

Saturday, 5.—S. L. B. C. v. S. R. C. —(away).

Sunday, 6.—S. L. B. C. v. Yangtszepoo Club—(away).

Saturday, 12.—England v. Scotland—(home).

(Teams selected from any Club).

Saturday, 19.—S. L. B. C. v. J. G. Club—(away).

Saturday, 26.—S. L. B. C. and S. R. C. v. Yangtszepoo and J. G. C. (ground to be selected later).

September

Saturday, 2.—Scotland v. Rest of Club.

Sunday, 3.—S. L. B. C. v. Yangtszepoo Club—(home).

Saturday, 9.—Married v. Single.

Sunday, 10.—S. L. B. C. v. S. R. C. —(home).

Public School for Chinese Holds Annual Sports

The 11th annual athletic sports meeting of the Public School for Chinese took place yesterday, at the school's grounds at Elgin Road. Most of the events run off were vigorously contested, and on the whole the juniors put up a better showing than the seniors did. The juniors did well in the high jump especially, and the seniors only succeeded in beating them by two points.

The Boys' Medicine Ball race was very interesting. The Boy Scout gave a good display of signalling and drill, and came out of the whole event with hardly a fault.

At the conclusion Mrs. G. S. Foster Kemp kindly presented the prizes. A good number of visitors were present, and tea was served. Much credit must be given to Mr. H. E. Jones, and his colleagues for the services they rendered in making the meet a success. The following are the winners of the various events:

Junior Hop, Skip, and Jump. 1st Tai Chong-yiu, 2nd Oong Teh-pei. Distance 29' 6".

100 yards Junior Final. 1st Yue Han-ching, 2nd Wong Shih-woo.

100 yards Senior Final. 1st Loh Sui-yoong, 2nd Daw Wei-fung.

Junior High Jump. 1st Tai Chong-yiu, 2nd Loh Sing-yee. Height 4' 7".

Senior High Jump. 1st Wong Shien Yau, 2nd Loh Siu-yoong. Height 4' 9".

100 yards Old Boys Race. 1st Z. I-ding, 2nd Zung Vang-kung.

440 yards Senior. 1st Tai Chong-yiu, 2nd Lee Hung-nien.

440 yards Senior Handicap race 1st Tai Chong-vong, 2nd Ching Sien-ping.

Wheelbarrow Race. 1st Ze Hien-hung and Ling Wai-sun, 2nd Chen Bei-chi, and Lai On-chue.

Junior Hurdles. 1st Oong Teh-pei, 2nd Wong Ming-ming.

Senior Hurdles. 1st Ng Zoen-ching, 2nd Dan Wei-fung.

Potato Race. 1st Ling Sei-sung, 2nd Yu Tsang-tao.

Tug-of-War. 1st Form three (C), 2nd Form two (A).

Jockey Race. 1st Yue Han-ching and Yan Yue-ching, 2nd Dan Koo-chung, and Ong Teh-zee.

Hop, skip, and jump for Seniors. 1st Ng Zoen-ching, 2nd Wong Shien-Yau.

220 yards Junior. 1st Tai Chong-yiu, 2nd Yue Han-ching.

220 yards Senior. 1st Sing Tzu-yung, 2nd Hwang Chi-liu.

440 yards Senior Handicap race 1st Tai Chong-yui, 2nd Oong Teh-pei.

Senior putting-the-weight. 1st Chow Tze-sung, 2nd Loh Siu-zung.

Junior putting-the-weight. 1st Tai Chong-yin, 2nd Ding Kor-an.

MORE STUDEBAKERS HERE

Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co. carried through a smart piece of work yesterday. The s.s. Yucatan, 45 days out, arrived at 10.30 a.m. at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. The garage staff was there in waiting, and as soon as the hatches were off and the crates unloaded, proceeded to unpack their consignment of eight Studebakers and one Packard Twin-Six. Before nightfall the cars were completely assembled, and were then driven off under their own power, and safely housed in the showrooms of H. S. Honigsberg and Co. This is only one of the many feats performed by the local Studebaker service.

INTER-SCHOOLS MEET

An Invitation Track Meet was held at St. John's College yesterday afternoon in which 11 Chinese middle schools competed. The meet was won by the Doong Tsi Medical School with a score of 24 points. The meet consisted of the usual field and track events.

SPORTSMEN'S GUN CLUB

At a recent meeting of the Sportsmen's Gun Club, held at the office of the President, Mr. A. J. Israel, the the report and accounts, which showed the club to be in a very favorable financial position, were read and approved. The prospects for a successful season were considered good. It was decided that the opening shoot be held next Sunday, May 21. The officers were re-elected as follows: President, Mr A. J. Israel; Vice President, Mr. T. F. Cobbs; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Bell. The committee is composed of Messrs. G. A. Derby, H. E. Gibson, F. W. Sutterle, F. H. Squires and F. Stanley.

The Weather

Variable weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 82.2 and the minimum 59.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 77.0 and 53.0.

able, as it is a secondary bid on Z's part, and Y is the player with the aces, doubling no trumps. So B goes to two no trumps. When it gets to Y he doubles, and neither B nor A can find any place to get off, so they are set for 200 points, as Y and Z make seven tricks, aces easy.

The play is interesting and instructive. Y leads two rounds of diamonds, putting B in. In order to get the heart finesses from the right side dummy leads the spade jack but Z refuses to cover, as he wants all his re-entries.

If A passes up the spade it will cost him two tricks, as Y will clear the diamonds, and Z will get in on the hearts to make them and lead the clubs through. As it was, A put on the ace of spades and led the jack of hearts, to clear that suit before Z cleared the diamonds.

After losing the second heart to the king and getting in on the diamonds B made his two heart tricks, upon which Y discarded two small clubs without any echo. A held his spade ten and led a club from dummy. Whether he finesses or not does not matter, as Z can get in on the spade.

This was an example of doubling a no trumper to ask for partner's best suit. Here is one of those suit doubles, asking the partner to go no trumps. The players who held the A and B hands are both top notchers.

H.—Q 5 4 2
C.—4 2
D.—K J 5
S.—K 7 4 3

H.—K J 3 | Y | H.—A 9 8 7
C.—10 8 6 | A B | C.—K J 8 7 5
D.—Q 8 7 2 | Z | D.—A 9 3
S.—Q 9 2 | | S.—10

H.—10 6
C.—A Q 3
D.—10 6 4
S.—A J 8 6 5

Z dealt and bid a spade, which both A and Y passed. B doubled, to convey the information that he had a no trumper except for his inability to stop the spades. Z passed, waiting to see what A would do.

A figured that if spades were led up to him, he would win the third round, so he bid no trump, there being no choice except the weak four cards in a minor suit. Now look at Y's position.

He knows that Z is a sound bidder and can be absolutely relied upon for two sure tricks. As these cannot be both in spades while Y holds the king and A shows a stopper, they must be somewhere else and there must be at least one sure and one probable, which, held over B's alleged no trumper, looks pretty strong, so Y doubles.

This led B to imagine that Z would either return to the spades or shift, so he passed, but Z did nothing of the kind, and A, who had done what his partner asked him to do, let the double stand. If he goes to diamonds he will be set.

Against the no trumper Y led his smallest spade, as he was certain of his inference that A's stopper was the queen and Y could catch it. A covered the return of the jack and made the nine, but that left Y with a spade to lead. Dummy discarded a diamond and a club.

A led a heart and finessed the jack on the return, seeing that was the only chance to drop them all if Z had the queen. Y did not lead his fourth spade, but went through the clubs, his confidence in his inference as to his partner's having one or two outside tricks being still unshaken.

Z made his queen of clubs and two spades, upon which A discarded the king of hearts and a diamond. Y let go a small heart and dummy should have blanked his king of clubs, but he let go a heart, so the contract was set for 200. Had B kept still, instead of doubling, he could have saved the game against the spade bid.

Here is about as slim an excuse for a double as the writer has seen for some time, but it brought results, which shows that when things are going your way you can bid anything.

H.———
C.—A K J 8 3
D.—Q 10 6
S.—J 10 9 4 3

H.—A K J 7 6 | Y | H.—10 9 8 5
C.—Q 6 5 4 | A B | C.———
D.—9 7 5 | Z | D.—K J 8 4 3
S.—8 | | S.—Q 7 6 2

H.—Q 4 3 2
C.—10 9 7 2
D.—A 2
S.—A K 5

Z dealt and bid no trump. As A had the lead he passed. Y failed to take advantage of the opportunity to bid two spades, as he is one of those who follow the old fallacy that a hand may be too strong to play on a safe declaration and better fitted for a gamble at no trumps.

A remarkable thing about this hand was that at one table A led the diamond after the king of hearts, while at another table Z did not bid at all and Y went no trumps. In order to avoid the suit headed by a single honor B opened with the five of hearts, the six held the trick, thanks to A's prompt application of the eleven rule. In both cases A and B save the game.

When Y passed, B doubled Z's no trumper and A took him out with two hearts. Then Y bid the spades, which he should have done at first, and B went three hearts. Z supported the spades and A went to four hearts.

Z should have saved the game against this declaration, but after dummy had trumped the first club lead and led a small diamond Z was so afraid that A had the queen and was going to give dummy another ruff that he put on the ace second hand and cleared up the whole diamond suit for his adversaries. Z led a trump and A let it run to dummy's eight. The return of the trump picked up all Z's and A got two discards on the diamonds, as Y was marked with the diamond queen.

In this case B made money by the double, as A went game. At other tables Y was left to play it at two spades and just made it, the heart suit never being mentioned.

It must be confessed that most of the opportunities for doubling no trumpers arise from the inherent weakness of the original declaration. Not only are there many no trump bids that the cards do not justify, but there are many more that the partner's silence should have warned against. Take this case:

H.—A 10
C.—Q 8 7 5
D.—9 8 3
S.—A J 9 4

H.—7 6 5 | Y | H.—K Q J 9
C.—9 3 2 | A B | C.—K J
D.—K Q | Z | D.—A J 7 5 4
S.—K 8 6 3 2 | | S.—Q 10

H.—9 4 3 2
C.—A 10 6 4
D.—10 6 2
S.—7 5

Z dealt and passed. So did A, but Y bid no trump. His hand is exactly queen above average and would do as a dealer's bid, but with a partner who passes without a bid it is a trifle forward. B doubled.

Z passed, waiting for A, who declared his longest suit, spades. When Y passed B went back to no trumps, which is rather curious bidding. First he asks his partner to name his best suit and A names one in which B has two honors, yet he refuses to leave him with it. Why not bid two no trumps over Y at once?

B seems to imagine that Y's no trumper is not of much account, yet his fear of its strength cost him his contract when he could have made four odd!

Z opened with a spade, assuming that B must have been weak in that suit to go back to no trumps. Y passed up the trick, and B won it with the ten. B led the diamonds, overtaking the second round on the chance that they would all drop and made five tricks in that suit.

On these two long diamonds Z discarded hearts and Y spades. When B led the hearts and Y won with the ace Y led a small club and B imagined from his no trump bid that he must have the ace, so he jumped for the trick with the king, which allowed all four clubs to make against him, B finishing one down.

Had B adhered to his original estimate of the weakness of Y's no trumper and finessed that jack of clubs he would have made four by cards against thirty aces, with the game, 135 points, instead of losing eighty. Had he left A in with the spade takeout A would have made three odd and simple honors.

At one table every one passed the bid up to B, who bid a diamond and made four odd and four honors.

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending May 20, 1916.

Monday, 15. Full Uniform. Parade at Troop Headquarters 9 a.m.

Tuesday, 16. Full Uniform. Parade at Troop Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

Wednesday, 17. Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, 20. Full Uniform. Troop parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m.

Fieldwork. Millington Signalling Team see special orders.

Orderly Patrols for the week Otter and Sting.

Orderly Officer for the week A.S.M. Szigetvary.

Section Orders

Cathedral School. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m. Thursday 18.

Public School. Parade at Headquarters Thursday 18, at 4 p.m.

French School. Wednesday, 17. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Notices

Joined:—The following having applied for membership are taken on the strength with effect from date:—

Recruits Bearn, Boyes, and Voss.

Resignation:—Patrol Leader Elias is permitted to resign membership of the Troop with effect from May 1, 1916.

Promotions:—The following promotions will take effect from May 1, 1916.

Second Judah to be Patrol Leader.

Scout Parkin to Second.

Badges:—Scout Kadoorie having passed the necessary tests is permitted to wear the 2nd Class badge.

I. D. MACDONALD,
Assist. Scoutmaster.

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